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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Fire Chiefs Discuss War; Nazis Press on Odessa; Sept. 1 Time-Buying Limit?

The World's Day—August 20, 1941

New England: War Warning to Fire Chiefs

American and Canadian fire fighting forces "have not yet begun to prepare" for the situation war may bring, fire chiefs of the two countries were told at their annual convention in Boston. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

Boston's mayoralty campaign was complicated when Timothy Joseph Murphy, former State Representative and a political associate of Mayor Tobin, announced his candidacy for Mayor against Mr Tobin. [Page 2.]

Yankee Division completed a two-day tactical march to Fort Devens as preliminary to New England war games. [Page 4.]

Impeachment trial of Massachusetts Executive Councilor Daniel Coakley awaited the reply of Attorney General Bushnell to Mr. Coakley's answer to the impeachment charges. [Page 5.]

New defense contracts totaling $21,774,546 were awarded to the American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn. They were among several to New England firms.

A Connecticut printing press manufacturer, C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co., was ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to restore to employees group life insurance policies which, the Board claimed, the workers were deprived of as a result of a strike. [Page 2.]

Formation of a job-finding bureau for 70,000 workers on WPA or eligible for WPA assistance in the Bay State began with appointment of John S. Sullivan as State Director of the Division of Training and Re-employment. [Page 2.]

Russia: Germans Press Attack on Odessa

German siege of Odessa, vital Russian Black Sea port, was being pressed, the Nazis claiming that the fall of the port may be expected very shortly. [Page 6.]

Russians acknowledged a 50-mile retreat to the Novgorod sector south of Leningrad to a point 40 miles from the strategic Leningrad-Moscow railroad.

Advance on Leningrad had brought the Nazis within 70 miles of the city, which was being stubbornly defended.

Renewed air attacks by Russians on Rumanian oilfields of Ploesti were reported.

[Short-Cut to Russian Oil: Editorial Page.]

Washington: Time-Buying Curb Date Discussed

The Federal Reserve Board was reported to favor Sept. 1 as the date on which restrictions of installment credit should begin. [Page 10.]

President Roosevelt, at his press conference, outlined the prospect of war lasting perhaps through 1943 and warned of a major struggle to defeat Nazi Germany. [Page 1.]

An end to the 13-day strike at the Kearny, N. J., shipyard was sought by the President in letters to management and labor. [Page 9.]

Senator Byrd charged the defense production program thus far is a failure and demanded wholesale reorganization by the Administration and stoppage of strikes. [Page 3.]

Lord Beaverbrook conferred with President Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins, following which the President called for a new survey of munitions and productive capacities in Britain, Russia, China, and the United States. [Page 1.]

The President, by proclamation, added six articles and materials to the export control list, the restrictions to be effective Sept. 10. [Financial Page.]

The White House announced that President Roosevelt probably would leave late tomorrow for a week end at Hyde Park, N. Y., where he will be host to the Duke of Kent, brother of King George of England, who has been touring Canada. The Duke will return to Washington with the President on the morning of Aug. 25, where he will be a guest at the White House and then set out on a tour of inspection of Norfolk and Baltimore defense plants.

Air and Sea: Nazi Plane Flies Over Reykjavik

A single German plane flew over Reykjavik, Iceland's Capital—occupied by United States and British troops—but dropped no bombs.

Two relays of British bombers attacked Kiel and Nazi targets in Northern France during the night, following daylight operations in which 12 German planes were reported shot down and many vessels hit in Ostend harbor, Belgium. British lost three bombers and 12 fighters.

Nazi raiders attacked the British east coast port of Sunderland, the harbor at Dover and other coastal points.

Two British warships were reported by Vichy to have steamed into the blockaded French Somaliland port of Djibouti after a British dispatch boat had shelled a French ship near the harbor.

Ships sunk by German dive bombers off the besieged Libyan port of Tobruk, according to the Italian High Command, were two British naval vessels.

Submarine Cachalot, which Italian High Command announced Aug. 4 had been rammed and sunk, was acknowledged lost by the British Admiralty, making the 28th acknowledged British submarine loss.

Americas: Argentina Questions Nazi List

Buenos Aires, Argentina—An Argentine Congressional committee demanded the right to examine a book received from Germany and by the German Embassy which, members said, listed names of prominent Argentines opposed to the Nazis.

Havana—A Presidential decree was issued to regulate prices and avoid an increased cost of living in Cuba, fixing wholesalers' profits at 10 per cent and that for retailers at 20 per cent.

In Europe: Denmark May Outlaw Communism

Denmark introduced a bill in its Parliament to outlaw Communism.

The French Cabinet took an oath of personal loyalty to Chief-of-State Marshal Philippe Pétain. [Page 7.]

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Weather Predictions

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

At Glad Show

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Davis Drinkwater

Of Hingham, Mass., is shown with the gladiolus exhibit of the Flying Cloud Farms, New Bedford, Mass., which is one of the commercial displays being featured at the New England Gladiolus Society's Show today and tomorrow at Horticultural Hall in Boston.

Another "glad" show picture: Page 2.

Army Boots Give Way To Oxfords

The United States Army will soon be sporting completely new, low-cut Oxfords in an effort to keep up with the times and maintain its reputation as the "best dressed army in the world," the Quartermaster Depot at Boston announced today.

Bids have been invited for 1,250,000 pairs of new tan Blucher Oxfords, to be made of the finest materials and to resemble a high-grade, low-cut civilian shoe. The Oxfords are described as comfortable and well-fitting.

Although special shoes have previously been purchased for aviators and flying cadets, this is the first time that the Army has arranged to supply low shoes to all its soldiers.

Co-operating Labor Boards Sought in N. E.

Conference of various groups called to boost effectiveness in meeting defense disputes.

The current complexity of labor disputes has led to the calling of a New England conference of Government officials to increase the effectiveness of their efforts, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, announced here today.

"The work load and responsibilities of the various Government agencies dealing with labor disputes has been skyrocketing with the rise of industrial activity and employment, resulting from the defense program," said Dr. Myers.

"All of these agencies have been working overtime in order to avoid strikes and to shorten the duration of those that do occur.

"The object of the meeting is to obtain better co-ordination of effort among government representatives in the field of labor relations.

"Up to date the three Federal agencies interested in settling strikes have tended to operate independently of each other, though often concerned with the same dispute. State authorities have also gone their own way.

Better Teamwork Urged

"There has been no lack of will for co-operation but no channel has been available for co-ordination of our efforts."

Dr. Myers added that he thought better teamwork would improve results.

The conference will probably be held in the latter part of September or early in October. Some Federal officials from Washington will probably also participate.

This will be the first gathering of its kind in New England. Indorsements have already been received from officials in the labor departments of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

Somewhat to the same end the New England Council has invited Regional Directors and co-ordinators of Federal agencies in New England to a meeting at the Hotel Statler Aug. 26. State officials, defense councils, manufacturers' associations and others will also join in.

A previous session of this kind was held in June. "I am sure you will aggree that events since our June meeting," said Ralph E. Flanders, President, in his letter, "have increased the need for the maximum degree of mutual understanding and co-operation in rela-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Rationing of Gasoline and Oil 'Inevitable,' Says R. I. Director

Rationing plans in Rhode Island and gasless Sundays in Maine foreshadow the "failure" of a voluntary gas conservation program that has been "bungled from start to finish," Frederick A. Wilmot, Rhode Island State Gas Conservator, said in Boston today.

Drastic rationing of both gasoline and fuel oil are now practically inevitable, he stated.

The 10 per cent cut in supply to dealers has been "hopeless folly," he said, adding that if this method of "rationing dealers" is adopted for fuel oil, the result will be "chaos."

Mr. Wilmot, a member of the Rhode Island State Defense Council, was in Boston to attend a meeting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Air Raid Precaution School.

He predicted that pleasure drivers would be cut to 27 gallons a month before the winte ris over, and said that contrary to previous statements, he was "almost positive" fuel oil would have to be rationed.

A ration card system has been under preparation in his office at Washington's request since Aug. 6, he revealed, complaining that the voluntary reduction scheme had "never been given an honest chance."

He said Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes "never deigned to appeal to the people from the standpoint of patriotism." Mr. Ickes, he charged, has been "dictatorial in spirit, irritating, and undemocratic. It has always been 'do this or else.'"

He said Mr. Ickes' statements needed "a little more respect for the truth."

Mr. Wilmot said the propaganda campaign on behalf of one-third gas reduction, outlined in Washington Aug. 6, had apparently been "thrown into the waste basket" without being tried.

Meanwhile the Massachusetts Conservator, David H. Howie, in the strongest statement he has made to date on the subject, said he was "completely surprised and shocked" at the action of Maine's Governor Sumner Sewall in introducing gasless Sundays.

There will be no gas available in Maine Aug. 24 and Aug. 31.

Arms Superiority Over Axis Promised Allies Next Year; Anglo-Soviet Warning to Iran

Week given to Teheran Government to reply to demand for ouster of Nazi 'tourists.'

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Britain has given Iran (Persia) about a week in which to answer a British-Russian request for expulsion of 3,000 German tourists and technicians said to have filtered into the country, authoritative quarters said today.

They regarded this as sufficient time for Iran to reply.

Although these sources insisted that Britain had not sent an ultimatum on the issue, British and Russian troops were reported poised on Iran's frontiers ready for possible direct action if the Iranian Government should fail to satisfy the Allied Governments.

Iran Speeds Defenses

Dispatches from Teheran said Iran was speeding defense measures and had called up three additional Army classes, increasing the strength of the Army from 120,000 to 200,000 men.

Official quarters in London would not confirm reports that a time limit had been mentioned in a British note to the Iranian Government. An authoritative source, however, reiterated the British Government's "sincere hope" that "the Iranian Government will heed our warning and act accordingly."

The Daily Mail's Teheran correspondent, who said Iran had only 48 hours more within which to frame a reply, declared that "should the answer be a direct negative it would be foolish to exclude the possibility of a move across the frontier by Allied troops."

Other press dispatches said Iran was determined to resist by force should any such move develop.

The Times warned Iran to heed the British and Russian notes against alleged Nazi intrigues which might compromise the country as Germany did in the World War.

[Germans and their supporters were able to drive colonies of British from most of central and southern Persia in 1915 but in co-operation with a British-organized Persian force and with the aid of Russian troops the Persian Government regained control.]

Nazis Asking Bases?

A radiocast by Tass quoted Ankara reports as saying that Germany was demanding air bases and aviation fuel in Iran and planning overthrow of the Government. It said German agents had filtered into the Iranian Army and more were coming via Istanbul to headquarters at Tabriz.

Officials would not discuss the possibility of a military move on Iran but it was recalled that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons Aug. 7 that Middle East forces were being strengthened "for their next forward blow."

"I suggest to those lands in the Middle East that the blows which those forces will strike will be blows struck for their own independence as much as for ours."

Reds admit 50-mile retreat in North: Page 6.

Wide World

Women's Hands on Throttle of Industry

Upper: Perched high on a threshing machine, this modern Ceres helps to gather the golden wheat on a 400-acre field, largest wheat field in England. Many young women are working in the fields of Britain where a large proportion of the men are under arms. Lower: These young women are keeping British traffic moving, having replaced men in the operation of a signal box at Warmsworth. Photographs passed by the British censor.

British Draft Puts Women Into Front-Line Positions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 20—Carrying conscription of women far beyond anything approached in the last war, Britain not only is putting them into many front-line positions beside men, but is manning many essential war industries almost entirely with women.

By Christmas of this year, all women under 30 years of age must be able to show that they are engaged in work assisting the national war effort, according to Mr. Ralph Assheton, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labor, who recently announced the new plan.

Women are not to be compulsorily drafted into various auxiliaries of the armed services such as ATS (Auxiliary Territorial Service), WAAFS (Women's Auxiliary Air Force Services), WRENS (Women's Royal Naval Service), whose duties recently have been extended to include many jobs on active service hitherto performed only by men. But women can be forced, unless they have conscientious objections, into various important noncombatant occupations. These include nursing and domestic work in hospitals, work in tank, aircraft, and engineering factories, gathering of crops, work in transport services, in the Navy, Army and Air Force institutes, and in ordnance factories.

Older women are asked to volunteer their services. More than 25,000 women are expected to answer this appeal in London alone.

Small Unemployed Reserve

There is almost no reserve of unemployed labor from which the demands of the war industries can be filled, Mr. Assheton disclosed. The number of unemployed persons registered in Britain at the middle of this year was less than 250,000. Of these, 88,852 were women, but not all of these women are available for war work. Nearly 4,000 are unsuitable and another 4,658 are unable to transfer to districts where war work is waiting.

In these circumstances, the Ministry of Labor is making a close survey of women available. Inquiries are being made into the number of domestic servants in the country. It is expected that one servant will be allowed to a household consisting of a man, his wife, and one child, or, if there is no child, where the wife as well as the husband goes out to work.

Owners of large houses should meet the situation by closing down

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Britain and U. S. study needs through 1943 — Victory expected by that time.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Despite all delays and shortcomings, American defense officials are convinced, it can be stated authoritatively, that the United States and Great Britain combined will have definite armament superiority over the Axis next year.

In order that the pooled production of both countries may be fully geared to this achievement, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, implementing another phase of their discussions, have ordered the most far-reaching survey yet undertaken of Allied munitions needs and prospective deliveries reaching through 1943.

Lord Beaverbrook is at this moment personally engaged on this assignment and on the American side the President has instructed the Army and Navy to present an up-to-date picture of the fullest possible requirements reaching, as Mr. Roosevelt said at his midweek press conference, further into the future than they previously had gone.

It appeared evident from both his words and his manner that Mr. Roosevelt, as a result of his meeting with the Prime Minister, was certain that the time is visible when the Allies must take the offensive in the war and that, therefore, America's armament production must be stepped up to provide the preponderance of weapons to make that offensive possible.

President Confident

Mr. Roosevelt never has appeared more quietly confident than at his first meeting with the Washington press corps following his "cruise" in the North Atlantic. Despite the ominous debate in progress in the Senate and the charges that he had committed the United States to an "A. E. F.," Mr. Roosevelt was unruffled and manifested an inner poise which was noticeable to correspondents who previously have felt his touchiness and irritation under the stress of the emergency.

But the President's calm confidence does not stem, he made clear, from the feeling that any quick and easy victory is in sight. He sees victory, but it is a victory which must come from a hard, tough fight and that cannot be had without it "hurting somebody."

When will that victory come? He mentioned that the armaments picture was being at this moment projected through 1943 and when he was asked if he thought the war would last through 1943 he replied it would be necessary—that is, if it is necessary to end Nazi tyranny.

The Office of Production Management believes that the American arsenal will be ready to give the Allies the material superiority required to take the initiative. While there continue to be shortages and delays and deficiencies and red-tape entanglements, William S. Knudsen has assured the President and Lord Beaverbrook that peak production will be at hand by July of 1942 and "after that America can write its own ticket on war material and this ticket can, as far as I am concerned, be twice what anybody else's ticket is."

Pave Way for Offensive

That new ticket for Allied war supplies is now being written. That is the meaning of the President's statement at his press conference that the United States and Britain are reassessing needs and deliveries through 1943. The new ticket is designed to guarantee armament superiority and to pave the way for the coming Allied offensive.

There are plenty of barriers which stand in the way of achieving this superiority on time and they were brought into sharp focus by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia in the course of his speech on the floor of the Senate Aug. 19 in which he urged a complete reorganization of the defense setup under a single authority in order to overcome the "miserable failure" to turn out tanks, guns, planes, and ships in sufficient quantity.

"There must be one head of our defense program and this head should have the power and authority to give orders and enforce his decisions," he said.

"This is the first step, and in my judgment, nothing of a constructive character can be done until this head is appointed, our defense program unified, and the total lack of co-ordination which now exists corrected."

Senator Byrd argued that "so-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Text of draft release: Page 9.

World Credo Forecasts Social Gains

"They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security...."

—Point Five in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration of Aug. 14, 1941.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Some who, it is safe to say, don't know, argue that Franklin D. Roosevelt himself wrote the whole text of the joint declaration.

This is improbable and unimportant. What is important is that these "common principles" should represent not merely the personal views of their authors but the national aspirations of their nations.

But of all the "hopes" for a better world, Point Five of this—democracy's—credo comes nearest to being the President's very own—the foremost objective which he hopes his Administration will make possible for America and America will help make possible for the world.

Above all Point Five foreshadows something of the social changes which every observer, in wartime Britain and war-prepared America, are certain will be part of the consequences of this terrific and unifying struggle of common men and women.

To discuss this momentous goal of "fullest economic collaboration" merely in terms of new monetary agreements, reciprocal trade and lower tariffs might produce a quiet, amiable article free of much controversy, yet there is in this objective more of the earnest social reform identified with the New Deal and, no doubt, with the British Labor Party, than in any other of the "principles" of the joint declaration.

On more than one occasion in his conferences and conversations with newspaper correspondents, President Roosevelt has advanced the view that he wouldn't ask the American people to stand ready to fight to preserve the democratic way of life unless their Government was fighting to improve the

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Pointing to Peace

The Roosevelt-Churchill declaration—eight points setting out the broad peace aims of the two great democracies—is expected to form the cornerstone of the order which America and Britain seek to establish in the postwar world.

The eight points are the subject of eight articles by staff specialists of The Christian Science Monitor, one devoted to each separate section of the declaration. The fifth article appears in an adjoining column.

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 20—Now that the welcomes home are over and Prime Minister Winston Churchill has exchanged his yachting cap for his Downing Street bowler, press and public have recovered from the spectacular side of the high seas meeting and sober stock-taking replaces hyperbola.

It is already realized here that the two statesmen only made a beginning and that the declaration, despite the warm welcome accorded to it commits so far nobody but their two selves.

The fact that there is still a very long way to go before precept can be translated into practice is therefore gradually being accepted by the British and Allied public opinion.

In certain directions too, it is felt that there are important gaps which will need filling.

The most conspicuous of these gaps, which have emerged so far, lies between Point Two, dealing with the question of frontiers, and Point Eight, dealing with security.

Points Are Interlocking

It is pointed out that unless there is definite certainty that a "wider and permanent system of general security" referred to in Point Eight, will actually be implemented no European state will dare accede fully to Point Two or Point Three which safeguard the right of the population to live within frontiers

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Boston Warned to Put Fire Defense First Among Emergency War Measures

Chiefs Hear Fire Marshal Of Ontario

Fire-fighting forces on the North American continent have not begun to prepare for the fire situation which war might bring, W. J. Scott, Fire Marshal of Ontario, told members of the International Association of Fire Chiefs today.

Speaking at Mechanics Building, Boston, on a program given over entirely to consideration of war emergency preparations, Mr. Scott told fire officials attending the 69th annual conference of the Association that fire defense must be placed first among war emergency measures.

"First need," the Ontario Fire Marshal said, "is for immediate steps to provide more apparatus. We must not wait until other war supply manufacturers have acquired most of the skilled labor and raw materials."

London, the speaker said, was deplorably lacking in equipment when the war commenced. At the outbreak of hostilities the London Fire Brigade had only 77 pumpers; today it has 3,230 and is capable of handling 450 fires at once, he added.

Survey in Canada

A defense survey in Canada, the Fire Marshal related, disclosed that 43 per cent of the fire apparatus was over 15 years old. In four years another 31 per cent will be over 15 years old.

As a result of this survey, Mr. Scott explained, fire apparatus has been placed on priority lists and deliveries of new equipment are being promised in 120 days after orders are received.

Stressing the fact that fire fighters are in the front line of defense, the Canadian official disclosed that casualties on the London Fire Brigade since last September were 10 times greater than those of Canadian soldiers now in England.

Mr. Scott told the fire chiefs he believed incendiary bomb attacks were the only feasible method by which an enemy could attack this continent.

Danger of Attack

Citing Toronto as an average modern city with good fire-fighting equipment, the Ontario Fire Marshal said that with 40 pieces of apparatus and 683 regular firemen the Ontario Chief believes he could handle only 10 bad fires at once.

One bombing plane, Mr. Scott added, could start 150 serious fires. This, he said, gives some indication of what confronts us.

Declaring that all of the problems of normal peacetime fire protection are intensified in the present emergency, Herbert A. Friede, Superintendent of Fire Alarms, Washington, said that municipal fire departments of the United States face the task of conserving national resources by restricting fire waste and protecting human lives and processes of production against fire.

"Sabotage by fire, even now, adds immeasurably to the fire hazard throughout the country where our manufacturers are engaged in manufacturing vital materials," Mr. Friede emphasized. "If this country should become more involved, this may become a major element in our defense and not limited to areas within reach of hostile air forces.

Danger of Sabotage

"Sabotage by fire offers far greater possibilities of destruction than any other means and may occur anywhere war supplies are being manufactured."

Mr. Friede urged fire chiefs to be certain their cities had adequate communication and alarm systems. He listed several major conflagrations of the last year where serious loss was attributed to delayed alarms.

Other speakers at the session were Clinton Inglee, National Water Main Cleaning Company, New York City, who discussed "Water Supplies to Combat the Incendiary Air Raid" and Col. Clarence R. Goldsmith, Advisory Fire Protection Engineer, Construction Quartermasters Division, Washington.

By a Staff Photographer

Fire Chiefs

Upper: Chief Andrew T. Callahan (left) of Harrison, N. J., unopposed candidate for President of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and Chief W. H. Palmer of Charlotte, N. C., retiring President. Lower: W. J. Scott, Fire Marshal of Ontario.

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Club Diets to Aid Britain

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—Members of the Rotary Club went on a noon diet today to assist British war relief.

Twenty-five members ate crackers and milk at $1 per person. The difference between the cost of the food and the amount paid will go to the British fund.

Worcesterite Will Direct WPA Job Plan

Formation of a job-finding bureau for 70,000 workers on Work Projects Administration rolls or eligible for WPA assistance in Massachusetts, began to day with the appointment of John S. Sullivan of Worcester as State Director of the Division of Training and Re-Employment.

Announcement of the appointment of the former Mayor of Worcester to the newly-established division was made by Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, in Boston. Mr. Sullivan, heading a State-wide effort to train WPA workers for private industry employment, will also co-ordinate his plans with the national schedule to find work for the 2,000,000 on WPA or certified as ready to receive WPA help.

The new division will also cooperate with the already existing defense training section now providing training for some 2,000 workers in Massachusetts.

Mr. Sullivan will contact employers not only in mechanical trades but also in white collar offices, investigating the possibilities and opportunities for training and employment of workers on WPA. Officials of WPA today recognized their greatest obstacle in the prejudice existing among employers in hiring workers from the WPA rolls.

Strikers Hold Full Rights In Insurance Pay

Striking employees are entitled to full restoration of all their previous group insurance rights when they return to work, the National Labor Relations Board ruled today in a case involving 110 employees of a Pawcatuck, Conn., concern.

The case was reported in Boston by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, who said the decision resulted from a strike called by the International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 627, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Dr. Myers said the board found the strike was called on the refusal of the C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co., to bargain collectively with the union.

"During the strike," he said, "the company canceled group life insurance policies of the strikers and, upon conclusion of the strike, reinstated the insurance as if the employees were being hired as new employees with the minimum insurance coverage.

"The Board ordered the company to procure for those employees restoration of all their previous insurance rights and to pay to the beneficiary of any employee who passed on subsequent to the strike the difference between the amount of insurance actually received and the amount that would have been payable had they not lost their prior rights.

By a Staff Photographer

In a Gladiolus Garden

A girl and flowers—especially if they are gladiolus—make an interesting picture. Miss Anna Candela of Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y., is shown peering through a bouquet of Robert Shippee gladiolus at the Show being held today and tomorrow by the New England Gladiolus Society at Horticultural Hall in Boston.

Murphy Bid For Election Big Surprise

Organization workers for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, lining up support for the Mayor's campaign for re-election, today expressed astonishment when Timothy Joseph Murphy, youthful Dorchester politician, walked into City Hall and applied for nomination papers for the Mayoralty contest.

Mr. Murphy, who last year got 30,796 votes as runner up in the contest for the Civil Clerkship of the Suffolk Superior Court, had been counted on by the Tobin camp to support the Mayor. He is a former Assistant District Attorney and State Representative.

Independent observers attached significance to Mr. Murphy's entry because, with former Mayor James M. Curley as Mr. Tobin's most dangerous opponent, the Tobin organization appears interested in keeping out of the race any candidates who might divert Tobin votes to themselves.

They speculated as to whether Mr. Murphy is rehearsing for future campaigns or seeking to corner Tobin votes and thus help one of the Mayor's opponents.

Canvas of the Mayor's leading aides, none of whom had heard of Mr. Murphy's actions, showed them to be incredulous and brought such responses as "it can't be; you're kidding!" Apparently, the Tobin organization had assumed that past rifts had been forgotten and that Mr. Murphy's association with the new law firm of Hudson and Hudson insured his support. Head of the Hudson firm is Eugene A. Hudson, a close friend of Mayor Tobin.

Apprised of Mr. Murphy's action, Mr. Hudson affirmed that he and the Mayor are "the best of friends" and declared: "Mr. Murphy did not have to consult me concerning his political aspirations. It is a fact that I had no knowledge of his action. This is a bombshell to me. I could not be more surprised if President Roosevelt announced he was running for Mayor."

A former Assistant District Attorney and State Representative, the youthful Mr. Murphy may show substantial strength in Dorchester, with some votes in South Boston, Roxbury, and Hyde Park as well—votes which might otherwise go to Mayor Tobin.

Speculation was expressed in City Hall circles as to what efforts, if any, the Tobin organization is making to persuade School Committeeman Joseph Lee to withdraw from the Mayoralty contest. Although Mr. Lee is not now accorded much chance of winning, the Mayor's group is said to feel he would divert some votes, especially Republican votes, from the Chief Executive and thus help to whittle down his margin over Mr. Curley.

New England Labor Relations Conference

Continued from Page 1

tion to New England's participation in the defense program and the effects thereof upon this region."

Limited to Agencies

The conference that Dr. Myers is arranging will be confined to agencies dealing with labor relations. He said in his invitation to the meeting:

"Many of us in New England are operating as Government representatives in the field of labor relations, communicating with each other by correspondence or telephone, without the advantage of personal acquaintance.

"I have an impression, moreover, that we are not utilizing each other's aid to the best advantage, due to not clearly understanding the functions and limitations of other agencies in the same field.

"With this in mind, I have been giving some thought to the desirability of a get-together meeting of the representatives of the various agencies, State and Federal, active in labor relations in New England.

"Several persons in Boston to whom I have talked have expressed interest and enthusiasm for the idea. With that much encouragement as a starter, I am writing to you to inquire as to whether you would be interested in attending such a meeting to confer with others in the same field regarding our common problems."

Idea Indorsed

Commissioner James T. Moriarty of Massachusetts warmly indorsed the idea.

Among the first to reply from other States, William L. Connolly, Director of Labor of Rhode Island, said:

"I think it would be very desirable that a 'get-together' meeting of the representatives of the various agencies in New England be arranged. Too many times are the inspectors in this field crossing one another's paths and making things much more difficult for one another. I hope you will go forward with this idea and please be assured of every co-operation from this office."

Cornelius J. Danaher, Commissioner of Labor for Connecticut, wrote, "I will either attend or make arrangements to have some representative from my office attend the proposed meeting."

Karl E. Dowd, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of New Hampshire, replied:

"I will be pleased to attend a get-together meeting of the representatives of the various agencies, State and Federal, active in labor relations in New England. I would set aside other appointments to be present at any time during September or October to attend such a meeting."

Others invited included the Conciliation Service of the U. S. Department of Labor and the National Defense Labor Mediation Board; Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and Chester B. Skibinski, Chairman of the State Labor Relations Commission, both of Massachusetts; Howard E. Armstrong, Commissioner of Industrial Relations, Vermont; Jesse W. Taylor, Department of Labor, Maine, and John S. B. Davie, Commissioner of Labor, New Hampshire.

Biddeford Strike

BIDDEFORD, Maine, Aug. 20 (AP)—About half of the 2,500 employees of the Saco-Lowell Machine Shop were idle today in a "sympathy" walkout over the discharge last week of two workers.

While the union scheduled a conference Thursday between the management and George Baldanzi, executive Vice-President of the T. W. U. A., the plant, which manufacturers textile machinery, continued to operate on a curtailed schedule.

Mills May Close

Very few of the 6,800 employees of Arlington Mills, one of the big woolen textile mills of the country, were left at work today by the strike there, it was reported at Lawrence, Mass. The company was said to be considering closing the mills.

Return of employees to work in conjunction with the holding of a labor election to determine their sentiment on a union was blocked by refusal of the American Federation of Labor union which is conducting the strike.

The rival Congress of Industrial Organizations agreed to both propositions, which were recommended by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board.

Strike to Continue

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 20 (AP)—Employees of the New Haven Clock Company, described by a Labor Board official asc a "vital defense industry," voted today to remain on strike until a contract providing specific terms of employment and recognition of the United Clock Workers' Union (C. I. O.) is signed.

Caesar Guazzo, union organizer, said more than 1,000 employees took part in the vote, which was unanimous. The concern, which manufactures time bomb fuse mechanisms, among other things, some 1,400 were described as eligi- has about 1,600 employees of whom ble for union membership.

The workers walked out yesterday after Mr. Guazzo charged he had not been allowed to attend a conference between company officials and a shop committee.

The conference then adjourned to the National Labor Relations Board's Regional Office in New York, and Mrs. Elinore Herrick, the Director, said she urged the company to hold an election for an employees' bargaining agency immediately.

Philip H. English, Treasurer of the concern, said the company had "hope' that the Labor Board in Washington would issue an election order today.

Mr. Guazzo said there was no certainty that an order for an election would enable the plant to resume operations, pointing out that today's vote called upon the workers to stay out until a contract is signed.

Worcester Strike

The strike at the Leland-Gifford Co. at Worcester, Mass., which is holding up crankshafts for the great Pratt & Whitney airplane engine plant, may be certified to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board this week.

A plan for adjustment was submitted to the company and union here yesterday by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board. Last night the union, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, accepted.

Supplies for Small Plants

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Asserting that "conditions are becoming more critical each day," Representative Le Roy D. Downs (D) of Connecticut appealed to President Roosevelt today for assistance in obtaining materials for small industries.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, cooler than last night; lowest temperature in the city near 58 and in the western suburbs near 50; Thursday fair, temperature about the same as today; light to gentle variable winds tonight and Thursday.

For central New England on Friday: Cloudy with occasional showers, no imporant temperature changes.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight; warmer in the interior Thursday.

Vermont: Fair, cooler tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate winds tonight becoming gentle variable Thursday; fair weather with good visibility tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	69	New Orleans	78	94
Chicago	60	76	New York	68	75
Denver	56	82	Norfolk	73	91
Kansas City	62	82	Philadelphia	67	77
Los Angeles	65	87	St. Louis	59	81
Miami	78	80	San Francisco	58	68
Minneapolis	59	80	Washington	68	84

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 20.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:26 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Thursday, 10:57 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:09 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Gladiolus Show under the auspices of the New England Gladiolus Society. Exhibitors have assembled a large collection of glads from all over New England and places as far distant as British Columbia. The National Open Class Championship Trophy will be awarded the winner in the open color classes of gladiolus. Open until 9 p. m. and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. tomorrow.

Thursday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "French Prints" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Band Concert by the Commonwealth Work Projects Administration Band. Conducting the midday concert will be William Barrington-Sargent. At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, at 12 noon.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.

Radio Timetable: Page 4

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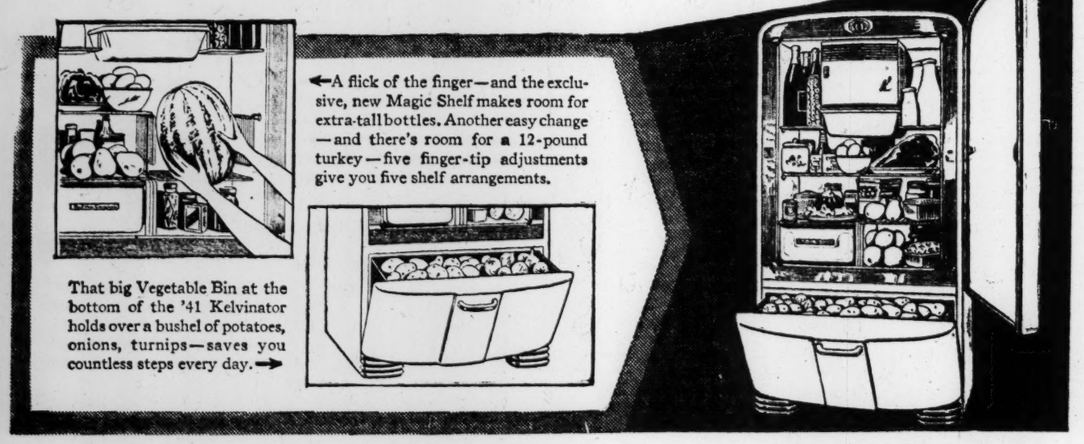

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*Prices shown are for delivery in your kitchen with 5-Year Protection Plan. State and local taxes extra.

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Budget Terms Without Carrying Charges

OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENINGS

Germans in Guatemala: Latin-American Corridor

"South of the Rio Grande"
Fifteenth in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—I came into Guatemala by automobile, from the Mexican city of Tapachula lying on the border Or the morning of my departure from Mexico, I was surprised to find in my modest hotel a group of German-speaking guests.

Subsequently, on a short walk, I noticed a sign calling attention to a doctor who bore a German name and had been "educated in Munich." Then after passing a number of stores whose proprietors had German names, I saw beside the door of one of the most substantial cement buildings in town a plate with the words in Spanish "German Club." Plainly, Mexico's Tapachula had a large colony of Germans, but this discovery was only a meager introduction to the situation I was to find on the Guatemala side of the border.

After the necessary custom and passport formalities were discharged, at three different points, my auto began to ascend the precipitous side of the Guatemala plateau and on emerging from a superb gorge, came to the first Guatemala town of Malacatan Straight rows of little low houses diverged from a green, shaded central plaza, beside which was located the principal hotel. My accommodating Mexican driver, who could go no further, left me at the hotel to wait, while he sought a Guatemala car to take me over the heights into the interior.

The establishment was so attractive and well conducted, for such a small isolated town, that I could not but wonder if the proprietor were not a foreigner. By addressing him in German, I found out. He was a German immigrant.

Coffee Cultivation

The vicinity, he assured me, is as fruitful as beautiful. It's chief product is coffee, which is raised on large or small plantations, called fincas. The cultivation of the bushes and the preparation of the berries require a large amount of work, which usually is done by Indian peons. Each farm resembles a modest feudal estate, with manor house, cottages for the overseers, huts for the laborers, a school for the workers' children, and plants for curing the coffee.

Most of the fincas, the hotel proprietor said, are owned and run by Germans. He assured me he knew, because he had been in the coffee business and his brother owned a finca.

As my new driver was completing the police formalities necessary for taking a trip from the border to the Capital, I went over to the plaza to wait, and found there a tall slender Irishman, whose ruddy, cheerful face made me feel much at home. He had served in the United States Army during the World War and after receiving his bonus had gone to Central America to seek his fortune. He drifted to Guatemala married a native woman, lost his American citizenship, and became a man of all trades, none of which prospered. He had brought his child to the park with him and as I saw the blond father with his swarthy progeny I felt I was being entertained by history itself. Here was an Irish-American, holding in his lap his own boy who was an Irish - American - Spanish - Indian-Guatemalan. Such are the nations here.

The Irishman had bought a truck and during prosperous years hauled coffee for Guatemalan finca owners and Guatemalan merchants. Eighty per cent of the coffee men in this part of Guatemala are Germans, he assured me.

German Corridor

Little Malacatan, with its hotel keeper from Germany and its truck driver from Ireland had opened to me a German corridor in America's house. I never got out of it until I left Guatemala. In fact, not until I left Central America. Not even then.

As an American sedan departed with me from Malacatan toward steep mountain ridges, and a volcano 14,000 feet high, I saw a group of barefooted, bareheaded, brown-skinned boys marching to school, carrying wooden guns, and I could not but wonder if they would be required to fight against coffee conquistadors as their grandfathers fought against gold conquistadors.

The diurnal rain, that day, was especially vehement and made heavy roads still heavier, so I arrived at San Marcos long after noon, which made my lunch with the Spanish innkeeper there seem like a banquet. As I was eating I learned that my host was an ardent supporter of Gen. Francisco Franco and an energetic champion of totalitarianism. Staying in the hotel was a young German, who said he wished he were going with me to the Capital. "But even San Marcos is enjoyable," he said, "after weeks in the country with nothing but Indian peons and German bosses."

When I reached Quezaltenango that evening, it was already dark and the large bright, beautifully kept plaza, with a lofty white monument in its center, just erected to the liberal reformer, General Barrios, and with imposing buildings all about it, made me think I was in a metropolis. It was plainly the center of a flourishing area. The first hotel at which I inquired had a proprietor of German origin. So did the second. Finally, I put up at a pleasant little boarding house run by a Spaniard. To one of the friendly-appearing guests with blue eyes and blond hair I said: "Guten Abend."

Germans in Business

He proved very sociable, said he had emigrated from Germany 17 years earlier, had long worked on the coffee fincas, 60 per cent of which were in German hands, and was now salesman for a local German shoe firm. Much of the business of the vicinity, he asserted, was in German hands. I looked in the telephone book and found it was peppered with German names. On a few pages, such names constituted a fourth of the list, on one they were more than half. The next morning I was told by the proprietor of one of the many firms displaying German names, that much of Quezaltenango's business was in the hands of settlers from Germany.

The following day, after riding through remarkably picturesque country, I reached Guatemala City and stopped at the clean, pleasant, well conducted Hotel Astoria. It proved to be owned and managed by Germans, also largely patronized by Germans. Not very far away was Hotel Germania, also Hotel Rittscher. That first evening I noticed Coffee Shop Vienna and Bakery Berlin. I came upon very few streets free from the word Aleman (German)—some were glowing with it.

After dinner, I asked an affable German in the lounging room of the hotel concerning the Guatemala Nation.

"There is no Guatemala Nation," he replied, "just docile Indians and unstable half-breeds; to get along together they need a Führer."

Later that evening as I walked down one of the main streets I heard a marimba orchestra playing in a pleasantly lighted, attractive hall, and entered. At first, the place was largely empty, but after a while two rather large groups came in and occupied tables on each side of me, ordering soft drinks. They visited back and forth with one another in German.

On the table in my hotel lobby I saw the Deutsche Zeitung-Guatemala (weekly paper for all Central America).

I am not intimating that all of these Germans whom I met, and of whom I heard are Nazis. But the contacts I made during my first two days in Guatemala provided much food for thought.

Agriculture Plays Important Role in Guatemala

Lee from Ewing Galloway

An Upland Plantation

A point of political importance in Guatemala is that a large proportion of the plantations, as well as much of the business of the country, is in the hands of Germans.

Things to Consider Before Buying a House

'A Stitch in Time'
Fifteenth in a Series of 30 Articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading."

Buying a home is something more than shoving a certain amount of cash across the counter and having your purchase handed to you, neatly wrapped up. There are a good many things to be thought of before the transaction is consummated, in order that there may be no regrets after your money is gone.

The first consideration, that of location, has been given attention in the preceding chapter on "Building Your Home." Some of the same points are applicable to the purchase of a house already built. Among these are convenience to stores, schools, and transportation, as well as freedom from such undesirable elements as factory noise, smoke, and odors.

A matter of vital concern is the physical condition of the house. Unless you are a builder, you had better pay a reliable builder a modest fee for a careful inspection of the house. Perhaps he will not make a charge, hoping to secure your patronage in case any remodeling is required.

By a Staff Artist

Do not think that because the house has been newly built, you need no such expert examination. Apparently quite a number of houses are built just about well enough to hold together until they have been sold. They will have an attractive appearance, but cheap materials and labor have made them really nothing but flimsy shacks.

Examine Foundation

Whether or not the house is a new one, your builder will examine the foundation. Is it sound and in true line? Has it the proper amount of cement for adequate strength?

If the region is troubled with termites, an inspection will reveal whether they have made any depredations, and if not whether the building needs to be given treatment to make it termite-proof or at least termite-resistant. I have known of floors giving way, porches and stairs collapsing without warning, so hidden is the work of these little pests.

Is any of the wood in the floors or walls affected with dry rot? A builder's examination will reveal the condition.

The plumbing is always a good subject of meticulous inspection. Pipes may have corroded. Drains may be leaking. Hot water tanks may be just ready to act like a sieve. A plumber or a builder will often save you considerable money by forewarning you.

Just how soon the roof must be repaired or replaced is a question that only an expert can answer, yet it may mean several hundreds of dollars in expenditures the first winter or rainy season after your purchase.

How soon will painting need to be done inside and out?

Affect the Value

All these questions affect the value of the house and have a decided bearing on how much you should pay for it. They may determine whether you can afford the purchase, if much repair work is going to be required and the seller is not willing to deduct the estimated cost of the work from the price he has been asking, or from the sum upon which you have tentatively agreed.

And all these points demonstrate the fact that you can no more afford to buy your home without benefit of expert inspection than you can safely own the home without insuring it against fire. It does not matter that you may be buying the house from a friend or from someone whom you know to be honest. Too many of the defects and the results of wear do not appear on the surface and may be entirely unknown to the owner.

The matter of the actual value of the property is one concerning which you should satisfy yourself on the basis of experienced counsel. A conservative real estate man, a bank's appraiser, or a building and loan expert can supply this important item of knowledge. Engage a man who is not in any way conected by business or friendship with the seller, so that his report will not be biased. If you do not know land values in the vicinity and building costs, so that you can qualify as an expert, it is safe to secure disinterested advice, even if you have to pay something for it.

Having satisfied yourself as to the condition and value of the property, the next question that naturally arises is that of financing its purchase, unless you are fortuante enough to have cash on hand for payment in full.

Rarely Bring Value

If you are going to finance an unpaid balance, be sure that in the opinion of your expert, the property will bring more than that amount at an emergency sale. Except during boom times, property that has to be sold quickly will rarely bring its true value, but must be disposed of at a sacrifice. The importance of having a high emergency sale value is twofold. In the first place, if unexpected circumstances prevent your meeting your payments, your loss will not be severe. In the second place, if the sacrifice does not exceed what you have paid on the property, you will not be compelled to pay an added amount; for your agreement will compel you to make up the differences, if any, between the forced sale proceeds and the unpaid balance.

If you are paying the balance in installments, add to these the amount of taxes and insurance when estimating how much you can pay each month. Set aside enough from your monthly earnings to take care of these items, so that you cannot possibly fail to meet them. It is more than a mere matter of owing money. Failure to keep insurance and taxes paid is a breach of contract with the lender of the money, and he can foreclose on the mortgage for that failure, just as much as for delinquency in meeting payments on the debt.

Finance companies often provide for payment of taxes and insurance as part of the monthly payments. In such case, of course, the matter is happily arranged for from the beginning. It may take a more determined effort to save regularly to meet taxes and insurance, if it is not so arranged.

Huge Crop of Dollar Wheat Cheers Farmers

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It's a bumper year. And it's about this time that the fields out here in the Nation's breadbasket begin to take on form and color and life. They shape up into cross-word puzzles of emerald green and brown and gold and all shades in between. From the air it looks like a huge patchwork quilt. From the road, as you whiz by in your car, it's a deep, rich, plaid carpet, billowing in the August breeze. The countryside is pungent with the fragrance of clover and ripened grain and new mown hay.

This year the colors are brighter than ever. The windrows of drying grain are longer. Yes, it's a bumper year. Except for cotton, there's a larger crop of about everything than ever before. And prices are at a near peak.

Weather and price—those two all-important factors in the life of the farmer. They've both been right for him this year. The weather, he had nothing to do with; the price, yes. For it was the individual farmer's work and inspiration and organized activity that led to Government programs held to be responsible in large measure for the boost in prices, programs that do artificially, by holding surpluses off the market, what the law of supply and demand, just left to itself, hasn't done so very well.

Spotty Conditions

When we say the weather has been good we mean in a very general way. As always, conditions are spotty. Drive through northwest Texas and you'll find growers trying to salvage a wheat crop badly damaged by too much moisture. Over in Tennessee in spots they haven't had enough rain. There are sections in eastern Kansas, too, where the top soil is pretty dry—though Kansas as a whole, including the once-famous "dust bowl" section, will produce one of the best crops in years.

Rain hurt wheat and cotton in some parts of the South, but just the other day in Indiana we saw a farmer hauling water in his truck. He said his well had gone dry, that there hadn't been rain for weeks and that he had to haul 150 gallons of water a day from another near-by well. And so it goes.

The wheat crop this year, much of it already in storage, will be the largest on record, around 6,100,000,000 bushels. This, with a carryover from last year of about 400,000,000 bushels, gives us the greatest store of grain in history, a bit more than a "normal granary." It is approximately 300,000,000 bushels more than had to be handled in 1940.

Of course, as far as prices go it is a "normal" granary, for the surplus is held off the market through operation of the Government loan system. The law of supply is thus artificially amended and the price is based, not on the total amount of wheat available, but on the total amount offered for sale. Thus today the farmer has what he has asked for years, "dollar wheat."

AAA Praised

There are some loud protests at the 49-cent-per-bushel penalty for producing beyond allotted amounts, but as a whole the grower is satisfied with the operation of the farm program. Said one Nebraska farmer, for instance: "If it wasn't for the AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Administration) we'd have 30-cent instead of dollar wheat."

At any rate, the crop is so big that there isn't room to store it all. Every available facility has been taxed to capacity, and growers are working out new and untried schemes. Some have used old chicken coops, hog houses, old sheds. Much of it, of course, is stored in so-called trench silos, ditches dug in the earth. Some have built portable bins and run them right out into the fields.

The railroads, already faced with the tremendous task of carting thousands of soldiers and tons of defense materials about the country, say that it won't be an easy job but that they will handle the record grain crop shipments all right. It isn't unusual to see solid blocks of 25 to 50 cars loaded with yellow grain moving to available elevator space. One movement of 500 cars was handled in special trains from Chicago to Philadelphia, unloaded, and the empties returned to Chicago, with the last of the cars back and on their way to the grain fields within less than six days, a really note-worthy feat.

Wages Are High

As might be expected, farm wages are up, in fact the highest in 11 years. The general level is 160 per cent of the 1910-14 average, the United States Department of Agriculture figures. It is more than 24 per cent above the level at this time last year. And also, as might be expected, there's a shortage of farm labor in many sections.

While we have dollar wheat today, and while prices of most all farm products are substantially up, the purchasing power of farm products continues below pre-war parity, because the prices paid out by the farmer average 26 per cent above prewar, while the prices he gets are only 18 per cent higher.

Yet the farmer is fairly content. He will receive this year the largest income of any year since 1929. The total from marketings and Government payments is estimated at over $10,700,000,000, which compares with $9,100,000 in 1940, and $8,600,000,000 in 1939. In 1929 it was $11,200,000.

Of course, there's still the other side if you want to look at it that way. This total farm income this year will be about 9 per cent of the total national income, whereas in 1929 it was 10 per cent, and in the 1910-to-1914 period it was figured at 12 per cent.

Cotton Crop Small

In contrast to wheat, the cotton crop will be the smallest on record, and though the demand is down, because of the loss of foreign markets, the price is pretty well up, due to the operation of the Government loan system.

Speaking of farm prices in general, Government experts say they will probably rise less in the last half of the year than during the first half.

Corn, meanwhile, is selling at around 80 cents and is in generally good shape, though lack of rain in the midwestern area, where most of the corn is grown, threatens some damage Most corn now is of the hybrid, heat-resisting kind, and would recover quickly with some rain in the near future.

There is a plentiful supply of cattle, but prices are higher in response to an unusually good consumer demand up to the present. Cash income received by livestock producers from the sale of meat was $72,000,000, or 44 per cent greater, in June this year than a year ago.

Hog Prices Up

Hogs are selling at the highest price in three years. Wool producers have just marketed the most valued clip in more than 20 years. The 1941 lamb crop is held to be the largest on record, with prices above a year ago in spite of this volume, due to good consumer demand. Truck crops have been selling at higher prices this summer than last year since supplies are off and demand up. The fruit crop will probably be slightly larger than last year. Milk production is setting new records and prices are higher.

It all means that the farmer is, like his city cousin, feeling the economic upturn. What is he going to do with his added income? Here's what one of them says:

"First, we'll edge out of debt as far as we can. Then we'll buy goods, mostly machinery, as much as the manufacturers will let us, with the defense priorities and all. About the last place we'll put our extra money is in more land. We don't have anything against land as an investment, but we don't calculate to help along a boom in land prices, because we remember too well what that did to farming 20 years ago."

Byrd Asks Defense Shakeup

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia today demanded a complete reorganization of the defense production system and told the Senate that "social gains" and "everything else" must yield to the rearmament effort.

"America has the capacity in labor and raw materials to outproduce any other nation in the production of mechanized equipment," he said. "In that job for the past two years we have failed and miserably failed, and the sooner we as a nation realize it the better we can remedy our mistakes and go forward."

He called for the suspension of the 40-hour work-week and the substitution of a full week working basis. Moreover, he charged that not a single Army camp has an adequate supply of military equipment.

The entire defense program should be placed under a single head, he asserted.

Senator Byrd said that since the beginning of the European war the Nation had spent nearly $10,000,000,000 for national defense, yet up until now no antiaircraft gun or tank had gone to England and but few merchant ships had been sent.

The Virginian gave this picture of production in various categories of armament:

Tanks—"After two years, our tank production up-to-date is practically negligible."

Antiaircraft Guns—"Today, all of the antiaircraft guns of modern design we have could not protect effectively a single city in the United States: In this vital weapon our two-year production has been negligible."

The Navy—"We need desperately a two-ocean Navy of at least 700 major vessels. . . . This we will not have until 1946, five years hence, unless extraordinary means are adopted to speed production."

Merchant Ships—"Production in 1941 is hardly more than the gross sinkings by the Germans in one of the heaviest casualty months. . . . This number (105) is woefully short of the need, and immediate steps must be taken to speed this production up."

Planes—"The state of production of combat planes is one of the most discouraging chapters in our national defense program.

"In June, this year, the production of military planes declined below the production established in May. In the month of July a still more serious reduction occurred, when the total production of military planes fell 200 below the schedule. . . . In the month of July the total production of all military planes, fighters and trainers, both for ourselves and England, was 1,460.

"In long range bombers so desperately needed, production now does not exceed 60 per month. Only 35 bombers were produced in May.

"For the year ending Sept. 1, 1941, the total production of combat planes for ourselves and for England will be less than 500 per month, as compared to production in Germany, estimated by competent authorities to be from two to three thousand per month."

Other Equipment—"The first 105 mm howitzer was produced on May 7, last, and only about 100 will be produced this calendar year. 37 mm antitank guns will be produced only at the rate of 15 a month. Only 15 of the 80 mm mortars will be produced in the immediate months ahead. Not a single 155 mm gun will be produced in 1941."

OPACS Keeps Watch On Goatskin Prices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply said that any unwarranted increase in goatskin prices would result in imposition of price control measures.

The price situation was discussed at a conference of goat and kid skin tanners and price officials.

Officials said that tanners process about 40,000,000 skins annually, of which 99 per cent are imported. Goat and kid leathers are used in women's shoes, in gloves, and in some garments.

Nazi Work in Bolivia Bared In Anti-American Letter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—With Ernst Wendler, expelled German Minister, on his way to Japan, Bolivia remains calm and confident under its stage of siege, while strong popular approval is expressed for the Government's defensive moves against Nazi plotting.

Wide interest is taken in the full text of the pivotal letter published by the Government as evidence that Herr Wendler had been conniving with the Bolivian military attaché in Berlin, Maj. Elias Belmonte, who has been deprived of his office and civil rights.

The letter refers back to the period of former President Busch, and to his adviser, Dionisio Foianini. They turned Bolivia toward collaboration with Berlin and Rome.

If the latest planned "putsch" had succeeded, it was intended to have called Major Belmonte home from his post in Berlin. He is cited as the organizer of Bolivian national socialism. He assisted Busch in his coup d'état. That dictator made him, first, Chief of Police and later Minister of Interior. At that time it was common knowledge in La Paz that a German agent by the name of Otto Berg acted as Belmonte's assistant. Busch, said to have been suspicious of Belmonte's ambitions, sent him to Berlin.

Text of Letter to Berlin

The revealing text of the Belmonte letter, addressed to Herr Wendler in La Paz from Major Belmonte in Berlin follows:

My dear Sir and Friend:

I have the pleasure of acknowledging your interesting letter in which you inform me of the work which you, your Legation staff, and our Bolivian civil and military friends are carrying on in my country with so much success.

I am informed by the Wilhelmstrasse friends that, according to information received from you, the moment is approaching to strike our blow to free my poor country from a weak Government with completely capitalistic inclinations.

I will go farther than that: the coup should be fixed for the middle of July, for I consider that the right time—I repeat, the right time—because, according to information received in the Foreign Ministry in Berlin, I am pleased to see that all the consuls and friends throughout the whole republic of Bolivia, and especially in our most friendly centers, such as Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and Beni, have prepared the ground and organized our forces with cleverness and energy.

There is no doubt that we have to concentrate our forces in Cochabamba, for preferential attention has always been given to this point. I am assured of this through some of my friends who continue to meet without any interfernce from the authorities and with nocturnal exercises. Moreover, I see they have accumulated fair quantities of bicycles, which will facilitate our movements by night, as motortrucks are too noisy.

For this reason I feel that during the coming weeks we should work in a way to escape suspicion, avoiding meetings and passing instructions from person to person instead of at conferences.

Of course, the iniquitous delivery of the Lloyd Aereo Boliviano to Yankee imperialism is a disadvantage, as I already had thought of taking control of this organization immediately on arrival at the Brazilian frontier, but I will arrange this with friends from here, because I shall be accompanied on my flight by another plane the whole way.

We have received the detailed and improved plans of the most suitable landing-fields. This makes me see once again that you and your staff are undertaking a big effort for the realization of our plan, all for the benefit of Bolivia.

Must Act Rapidly

I have taken special note of what you write me with reference to the effective part to be played by the younger elements of the Army in the fine work to be undertaken in my country.

As I have told you above, it is necessary that we act rapidly, because the time is ripe. The wolfram contract with the United States has to be undone and the tin contracts with England and the United States annulled or, in the last case, substantially modified. The delivery of our air lines to the United States is treason to the country.

As regards the Stanlard Oil, that such interest should be shown for an honorable solution and "to restore the credit of Bolivia"—this is criminal.

Since my short period as Minister of Government I have been fighting this eagerness to surrender to the United States on the pretext of financial aid which never materializes. The United States will continue its policy of yore: obtain great advantages in return for small loans of which it will not even concede management.

Bolivia requires work and discipline. We should copy, even though modestly, the great example of Germany since National Socialism assumed power. This famous treaty of Ostria (the Foreign Minister) with Brazil is a real crime. Once we control the situation this will be one of the first questions we will change. From the seat of government, with the support of my good friend Foianini, we did what was possible by not formalizing that treaty. Of course, the famous "surrender" Chancellor Ostria is completely under the influence of capitalism, and it is not due to him that we are not already an American colony.

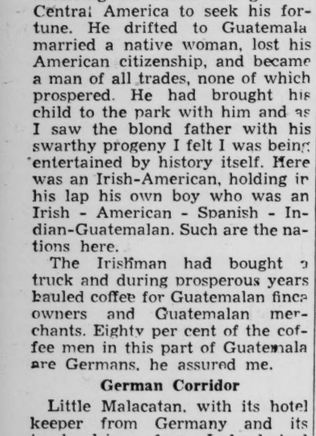
I await your last word before leaving here by plane to begin the work which will first save Bolivia and, afterward, the whole South American continent from North American influence. We shall very soon follow the example of other countries and after that, then, with only one aim, only one ideal and only one supreme leader, we shall save the future of South America and commerce, I repeat, an era of purification, order and work.

Until very soon, Señor Minister.

(Signed)
Elias Belmonte

Sub Victims Safe

RECIFE, Brazil, Aug. 20 (AP)—The captain of the torpedoed British steamer Horn Shell, 8,272 tons, who with 14 other survivors reached here Sunday aboard the Brazilian steamer Cuyaba, said last night that all 57 crew members had been saved. Occupants of two other lifeboats had been picked up by a Spanish ship bound for Barcelona and another lifeboat reached the Canary Islands, he said.



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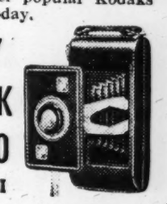

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'Hostile' Planes Search the Roads for Lines of 26th Division Trucks

26th on Second Leg to Devens; Police Protest Army's Speed

Military and defense news in brief from New England:

On to Fort Devens—The 26th Division resumed its tactical march to Fort Devens today under sunny skies. Yesterday's march which took the 15,000 troops from Camp Edwards to Upton, Mass., where they bivouacked last night was carried out under low hanging clouds which brought several downpours of rain during the day but succeeded in forestalling "enemy" air attacks intended to be carried out by planes of the 152nd Observation Squadron stationed at Fort Devens.

Today the troops, advancing to the concentration area near Ayer, where extensive Corps maneuvers will commence next week, were on the alert for harassing from the air.

Sixth Corps officers expressed satisfaction with yesterday's march which they termed "very good," considering the weather conditions and the fact that it was the Division's first long tactical road movement.

Army Speed Protested—Chief of Police John J. Moloney of Milford, Mass., protested to Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin against the speed of the 26th Division Army trucks through congested areas following a fatal accident last week. The Chief wrote the Registrar that it was necessary for him to "keep moving children" because of the speed with which trucks on their way to a bivouac in this area went around one curve.

Maine Deferments High—More than half of Maine's registrants under the Selective Service Law will be mandatorily deferred from service because of age, State Selective Service headquarters reported. Of the 98,366 Maine men registered, 51,086 were 28 or older on July 1 and came under the bill signed into law by President Roosevelt, officials said.

Air Raid Signal—Boston's efforts to find a satisfactory air-raid warning signal were still unsuccessful today following yesterday's test of a warning device which emitted a whistle sound alternating with—of all things—chimes. Placed atop Police Headquarters and Fire Headquarters, the signal left Bostonians entirely placid. Police received not a single call of inquiry. The lack of response, however, spurred city air-raid warning officials to new efforts. They said they expected to install a signal on every police station in Boston

Selective Service Availability Lists—Local Selective Service Boards in Massachusetts have been notified to post conspicuously in their headquarters the names and classifications of registrants classified or reclassified on or after Aug. 18 as to their availability for military training. The order for this action came from National Headquarters and conforms to a requirement of legislation which became law last Saturday when President Roosevelt signed the bill providing for deferment of registrants over 28 years old.

Boston to North Sea Depths; But Letter Gets to Denmark

A letter, delayed for months in Davy Jones's locker—where it was missent by a Nazi torpedo—finally reached its destination in Denmark a year and a half after it was mailed from Boston. Travel-worn, water-stained, its stamps long since loosened to float away, and the address all but completely obliterated by the action of salty tides, this letter, postmarked in Boston on Dec. 30, 1939, was reported received by the addressee on June 30, 1941.

Exactly where it had been all through the intervening months, only the letter, itself, could tell. But it is known that the ship on which it was traveling to Denmark was sunk by a Nazi-aimed torpedo in the North Sea. And the mailbag in which it was enclosed, eventually was washed ashore on the coast of Scotland.

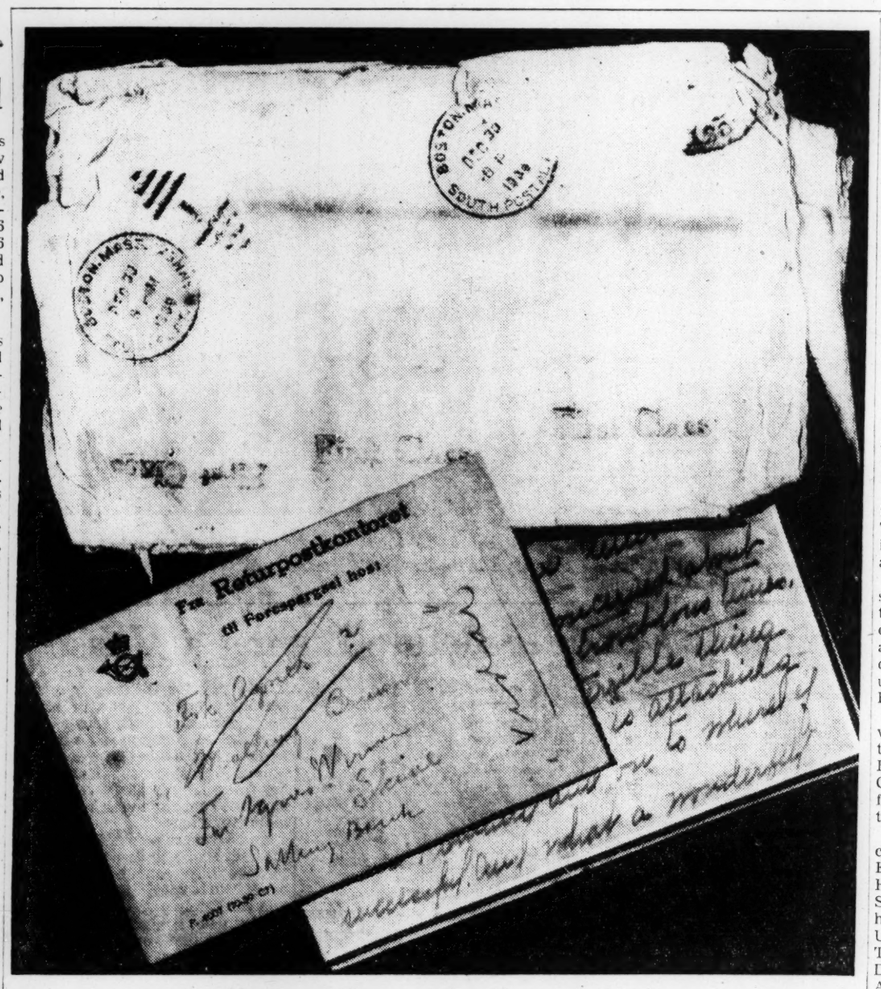
Handed over to postal authorities, this particular letter was finally delivered to its owner, although only the first name "Agnes" and a faint trace of the address were decipherable. The letter inside was readable, and the inclosed brown chiffon handkerchief and picture post cards were doubly welcome by the recipient after their long immersion.

However, despite all its adventurous travels and its long sojourn in the North Sea—this letter did get through. Which is more than has happened in some cases also reported by the Danish recipient. Some of these consisted merely of the addressed envelopes—the contents having been removed by investigating censors.

Workers at Army Base Taking Sail Tonight

About 100 members of the Army Base office personnel, and eight other groups are booked to embark on the steamer Steel Pier tonight for a three-hour moonlight sail.

Among the other groups are the Selective Service Society and Natick High School alumni.



Reaches Addressee After Year and Half

Letter postmarked in Boston on Dec. 30, 1939, finally turned up at its Danish destination after months in the North Sea. The mailbag in which it was enclosed was washed ashore on the coast of Scotland long after the vessel on which it had traveled had been sunk by a Nazi torpedo.

Flood Control Funds to Ease Slump

The United States Government will send nearly $27,000,000 into New England in the form of funds for flood control construction when the defense emergency is over, it developed today following passage of the $275,000,000 flood control bill.

The money, which was released by Congress yesterday, apparently will be used to cushion a possible postwar depression. The bill authorizes expenditure of the money, but does not set a time limit or make definite appropriations.

President Roosevelt's statement accompanying signature of the bill—that he would not approve non-defense expenditures—is taken to mean that the money will be held on tap until after the war, when its use would counteract the effect of a sudden collapse in defense spending.

Authorizations in the bill supplement or expand previous authorizations. The new authorizations and estimated costs include:

Connecticut River Basin: Local works, $6,000,000; reservoirs, $10,000,000; reimbursement to Hartford, Conn., for money spent on South Meadows local works, $252,000.

Thames River Basin: Reservoirs and channel improvements in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, $6,000,000.

Pawtuxet River Basin: Local works on north branch at Clyde, R. I., and for Pontiac diversion, $1,320,000.

Hudson River Basin: Local works at Adams, Mass., $2,170,000.

Lake Champlain Basin: Local works at Waterbury, Vt., $880,000; local works at Rutland, Vt., $308,000.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students and beginners).
7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies.
(15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; U. S. Navy Band.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; 'We Present."
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, 'Singing Cowboy'; The Hemisphere Review.

Atlantic Plan Gets Support At Bar Harbor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 20 (AP)—A group of 16 prominent Americans—among them Henry Morgenthau, father of the Treasury Secretary—joined in urging support of the eight-point program formulated by President Roosevelt and Great Britain's Prime Minister Churchill at their Atlantic conference.

Their joint statement also said: "We must not again lose the peace and should therefore begin an immediate study of world-wide collective security.

The Bar Harbor summer residents, meeting at the home of Theodore Marburg, the publicist, issued the following statement after a luncheon discussion:

"We whose names are undersigned call upon our fellow countrymen everywhere to realize that our country stands in extreme peril and that it is our primary immediate and urgent duty to give our utmost strength for the defeat of Hitlerism.

"We urge all Americans to give wholehearted and united support to the eight points of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill as a basis upon which all freedom loving peoples throughout the world can unite."

The signers of the resolution included: William T. Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York; Hallett Johnson, former United States Consul-General to Stockholm; Mr. Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey; the Rev. Samuel Eliot, Director of the Religious Education Association; Charles Lewis Marburg, President of the English Speaking Union of Maryland; Dr. Ulric Dahlgren, Princeton biology professor; William J. Shefflin, head of the Citizens Union of New York, and George Ashton Oldham, Episcopal Bishop of Albany.

Charles Marburg said the meeting had been called "because several people felt that a statement over those names would be helpful and also to clear up certain things in their own minds." He said that the group planned no further meetings or discussions.

Boston Cartridge Contract

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The War Department has announced a contract award to A. S. Campbell Company, Incorporated, Boston, cartridge cases, for $1,864,000.

N. H. Aeronautics Commission Suspends Flier's Registration

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 20—The recently formed New Hampshire Aeronautics Commission has started its enforcement of air regulations through the suspension of a flier's registration for violation of civic air regulations.

Joseph P. Jasinski of Manchester has had his State registration certificate indefinitely suspended for giving flight instruction and having a student pilot operating a plane without an instructor's certificate. Commenting on the action, State Director of Aeronautics Russell Hilliard declared that "this type of flying prevails usually in small out-of-the-way fields rather than on the large airports and for that reason may escape attention."

The action by the State commission followed action by the Civil Aeronautics Authority and in this connection Director Hilliard explained that "although the New Hampshire aeronautics law authorizes the adoption of regulations not inconsistent with the Federal regulations, the policy of the New Hampshire Aeronautics Commission adopted at a recent meeting will be to assist and supplement the work of the Federal agency in the regulation of aviation." State registration certificates may be suspended or revoked if there is a violation of Federal law or rules and regulations relating to civil aeronautics, after the Federal agency finds that there was such a violation and takes appropriate action," he said.

The new laws effecting the commission and providing for the regulation and development of aviation in New Hampshire have been printed and distributed to airports and aircraft owners and operators throughout the State. The most effective regulatory provision of the new laws is that which places all aircraft and fliers under the provisions of the Federal Civil Aeronautics administration through the State law provision that all aircraft or fliers must have the necessary Federal certificates. The State Commission also licenses all fliers and aircraft and landing areas.

The new State laws further provide new procedure for the acquiring of airport land and the Airport Zoning Enabling Act provides for the protection of approaches to publicly owned air fields. The new setup is expected to bring about the orderly expansion and regulation of flying and flying facilities in the State.

Nutrition Committee

In order to care for the problem of nutrition under defense needs, Dr. Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire, has named a State Nutrition for Defense Committee of 10 members with Miss Elizabeth Ellis, State extension nutritionist, as chairman. The move was suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture and in announcing the committee's first move Miss Ellis declared that machinery to carry out plans for the State nutrition program according to the needs of national defense will be set up Sept. 5. "It is therefore essential that organizations wishing to participate see that representatives are present to help develop plans and procedure which must reach every community in the State," she said.

Murphy Move

There is increasing evidence that former Gov. Francis P. Murphy, Republican, may seek a third term as Governor at next year's election and then seek a United States Senate post in 1944. For several weeks this has been chiefly in the rumor stage but last Saturday at a celebration in honor of the ex-Governor at his hometown of Winchester, one of the speakers, the Rev. George Carl of Chicago, long a friend of Mr. Murphy, declared that "in the fall of 1942 we ought to draft again for governor of New Hampshire, Francis P. Murphy and in 1944 we ought to draft him for the United States Senate."

"We need men of his kind and calibre in national affairs," he said.

While the former Governor has refused to make any comment on this statement, he did call on those attending the celebration to watch closely the action and votes of the men they have elected to represent them in Congress, especially as the time for re-election approaches. In a few weeks Mr. Murphy will have a voice through which to reach the voters of the State through his new radio station, WMUR, at Manchester.

Gov. Robert O. Blood is already an announced candidate for re-election with the other Republican possibilities still setting on the side-line apparently awaiting a move by Mr. Murphy. William Cole of Derry, Senate President, has already made it plain that he expects to run if Mr. Murphy does not and Ansel Sanborn of Sanbornton appears to be interested.

Job Guide

In order to assist the young people of Manchester in obtaining the jobs for which they are most suited, the Manchester Community Guidance Center has issued a handbook presenting information on the occupations existing in the city. For a number of weeks members of the staff of the Community Center have been gathering information for the book from the various employers of the city.

One part of the book is devoted to the approximately 170 fields of business and enterprise in the city. Another section is devoted to information as to the number of employees in the various businesses and industries. A final section deals with the number of workers under 25 years of age and other information intended to show the occupational trends and conditions in Manchester and in the State as a whole. For several years the Community Guidance Center has been providing consultation and various aptitude tests for the young people of the city who are seeking suitable employment.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 21
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Friday, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—"Calling Newfoundland," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6 p. m.—News in English; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Naples, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News Letter in Hungarian and English; Music, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8 p. m.—Headline News and Views, J. B. McGeachy, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—8:03 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.

London—10 p. m.—Daily Service, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

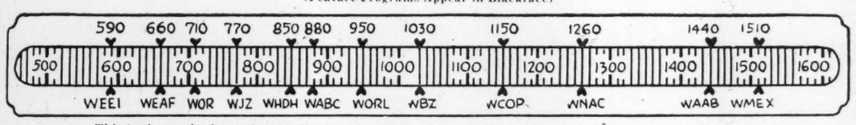
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Second and Third Acts of "La Traviata," by Verdi, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women	'Orphans of Divorce.': sk.	"Against the Storm"	First baseball game: Bos-	Sports and music
3:15 Jan Peerce, Tenor	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ton Braves-St. Louis	Sports and music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Baseball Interviews	Sports and music
3:45 Children Are People	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Second baseball game.	Sports and music
4:00 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Braves- St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Accent on Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Cardinals	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Edna Smith	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Second baseball game.	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Coin. Defend Amer.	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Braves- St. Louis	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker Stories	"Home of the Brave"	Cardinals	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": News	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Bill Henry Calling	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News Review	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	"About Today": drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	News of the World	'Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	Midweek Function	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 comedy drama	Midweek Function	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk	Waltz Time
8:00 Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 tion	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Song Spinners	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Boake Carter	Defense Program
8:45 drama; Elm. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Web Tilton, songs; organ	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00 "Treasury Hour":	Frontline Headlines	"Quizzer Baseball," Budd	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Millions for De-	"Meet the Band!"	Hulick, m. c.	Colonial News Service	Album
9:30 fense: speakers;	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney":	Adventures in Rhythm	Pages From the Classical
9:45 orchestra	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Adventures in Rhythm	Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	'Danger Is My Business'	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	Network Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Network Sports	"I'm an American"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Network Sports	Dance Digest
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local News; Weather	Arthur Mann, from Lndn	Dance Digest
11:30 Music": Frankie	"Music You Want"	Fred Waring's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Day's End": music
11:45 Masters' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	"Britain Speaks"	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Day's End": news

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	'Post Exchange'
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	'Post Exchange'
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Farm and Home News
9:00 Home Planning	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm	News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Joan Adams, Lis-	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 ten Ladies	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 Hymn Recital	Shopping Talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	up": orchestra
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Helen Hiett, News	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	"New England Speeds	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Prescott Presents	"Road of Life"	Defense"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news	Diminutive Classics
11:15 Man I Married	Church in the Wildwood	"Pepper Young's Family"	Words and Music	Letter-Quest
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	Richard Kent	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Homespun Trio
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Jack Berch Variety	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; H. R. Baukhage	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington News	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ Concert
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Johnny Andrews, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	U. S. Marine Band	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light": drama	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Don Artiste"	The Gauchos
2:45 "Kate Hopkins": sk.	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music
3:15 Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Reds baseball game	Sports and music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music
3:45 Adventures in Science	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Reds baseball game	Sports and music
4:00 **"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 **"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Reds baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Tennis from Long-	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Consolairs
4:45 wood	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Reds baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Sifting the News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	Five Star News
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen", sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary":	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Wonderland Salute
7:45 dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	'Fireide Time'
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	"This Is Judy Jones,"	"Housewarming": va-	Wythe Williams	"Castles in the Air";
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	comedy sketch	riety; B. Goodman's Or.	"Sky Over Britain"	music
8:30 American Cruise,	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	The Aldrich Family, dra-	Britain Speaks"	Civilian Defense Program
8:45 music; Elmer Davis	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	matic sketch	Skinnay Ennis's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
9:00 **Major Bowes**	Grant Park Concert	**Music Hall: Martha**	"For Your Information"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **Major Bowes**	Grant Park Concert	**Scott, Jose Iturbi, pian-**	Colonial News Service	cal Album
9:30 **Major Bowes**	News Here and Abroad	**ist, Bert Lahr, Comedian, Music Maids, Or.**	Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 **Major Bowes**	Ted Steele's Orchestra		Mickey Alpert's Orch	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	**Montreal Symphony:**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	"Parade of the News":	Five Star News
10:15 Professor Quiz:	**Montreal Symphony**	**Barrymore, guest**	dramatization	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 questions; answers	Ahead of the Headlines	**'Good Neighbors': drama**	"The Great Gunns":	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Story dramas by Olmstead	**and music**	comedy skit	"I'm an American"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Convention Young Dem's	Dance Digest
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Music"; Vaughan	Want	Ozzie Caswell's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Munroe's Orch.	Music You Want	Ozzie Caswell's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

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Sketched left "RALEIGH," a stepin pump in black softex calf with stitching and fine perforations.

Sketched center "DARIAN," an oxford in black suede with lizard-grain calf or brown suede with smooth calf.

Sketched right "LUCERNE," a cross-strap stepin black suede or brown softex calf. Perforation trim

$11.75

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LADIES' FITTED SUIT CASES were 25.00 to 37.50 NOW 18.85 to 23.85; were 50.00 to 75.00 NOW 39.85 to 47.85
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BOSTON

Coakley Case Awaits Bushnell's Reply to Councilor's Denial of Charges

Deck-Boilered Ship Arrives From India

The Norwegian steamer K. G. Meldahl arrived at Boston today from Calcutta on her first voyage to this port, her boilers installed on deck instead of in the depths of the hull in order to allow more space for cargo.

The ship brought to port 6,700 tons of products of India, of which 3,700 tons—chiefly jute—will be discharged here. Named for the ship designer who first planned vessels with boilers on deck, the Meldahl carries her boilers amidships.

At Trinidad, where the vessel put in for fuel, a delay of two days was experienced, crew members said, because a fleet of 40 merchant ships was in port, most of it to replenish bunkers.

Danish Ship Docks From Greenland

First "dividend" to be declared by Uncle Sam's use of idle Danish ships, held in American ports by war conditions, is benefiting the port of Boston.

The freighter Jutta, idle at Portland, Maine, for a year or more and which came to Boston after seizure by the United States Maritime Commission for repairs, recently was sent to sea under the flag of Panama "for national defense purposes."

Today the former Danish craft is moored at Mystic Docks, Charlestown, discharging more than 2,000 tons of cryolite from Ivigtut, Greenland. It is the first round trip the Jutta has made since seizure and is the second cargo of cryolite to come to Boston within a few days, a commodity closely linked with production of aluminum.

Reports Prosperity In Belgian Congo

Into the Port of Boston has come the American freighter, Lancaster, landing its only passenger, Charles W. Chappell, who brought with him a story of industrial prosperity and a well-trained defense militia from the heart of Africa.

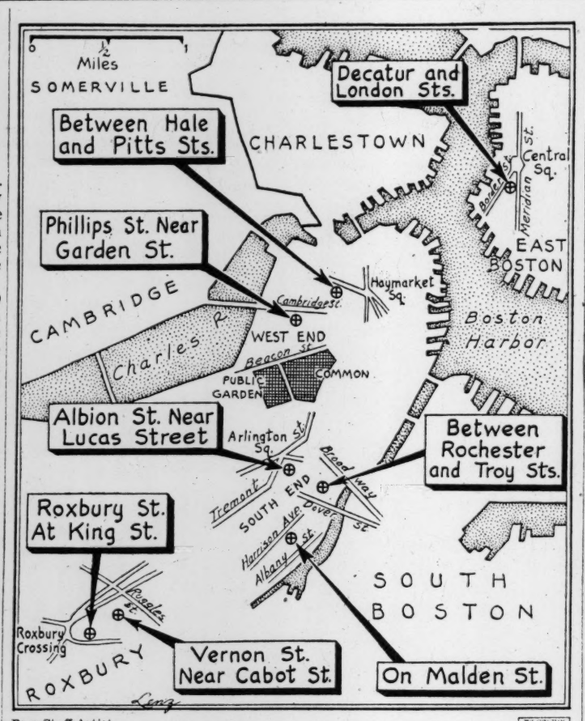
After four years in the Congo as a Methodist missionary, Mr. Chappell is taking a nine months' leave of absence at a time when the Belgian Congo is severed from the home country by Nazi invaders. But instead of chaos, the Congo is in a state of prosperity, servicing other countries of Africa and not having to pay taxes to the mother country, Mr. Chappell said.

The added revenues are being turned to military training, exclusively, he said, for defense.

Florida (Mass.) Children Return to School

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—Probably the first in New England to answer the call of the school bell, the children of the small Berkshire hill towns of Florida and Savoy returned to their classrooms this week to pile up time against the winter weeks when mountain roads become impassable.

The 132 pupils in the two towns return to school in August and usually have a winter vacation from the end of January to the first of March when snow drifts high on the roadways.



By a Staff Artist

Where Children Can Play in Fall

Play Spaces for Children Will Be Started This Fall

The long-discussed proposal to build play spaces for small children in congested districts of Boston under auspices of the George Robert White Fund will take actual form as swings, trees and wading pools this autumn.

Actual construction is expected to begin shortly as a result of the formal vote of the White Fund trustees yesterday to apply $125,000 to the project. Virtually assured by a favorable court ruling on use of income from the bequest, the trustees' decision was made public today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Eight play spaces will be built by the White Fund. In addition, the City Park Department will develop similar projects on two parcels of land in Roxbury and the South End donated by William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston. Another play space is being built in the South End by City Councilor Henry L. Shattuck and donated to the City, making a total of 11.

Sites for five of the White Fund areas have been chosen. One is to be in East Boston on Decatur Street. Two more will be in the West End, on Pitts and Hale Streets, and on Phillips Street, where the old Grant School used to be. Another is to be on Rochester and Troy Streets in the South End, and the fifth will be in Roxbury, at the site of the old Myles Standish School, King and Roxbury Streets.

City engineers are completing blueprints and specifications for these projects. Three more sites will be chosen by the Special Committee on Play Spaces which has been studying the question for the White Fund Trustees.

With pools for wading in summer and skating in winter, the play spaces will be equipped with swings, sand boxes, seesaws, benches for the youngsters' mothers to rest, and, of course, trees for shade.

Decision to spend $125,000 on the White Fund play areas in one sense leaves the Trustees just about where they were a year ago, when discussion was lively as to how they should spend the accumulating income from the $6,000,000 bequest, since the announced expenditure will still leave around $1,250,000 available cash for White Fund projects.

Devotees of the play space idea hope the present program will prove so successful that several score of such havens for small youngsters will be developed throughout crowded sections of Boston. Even so, the White Fund income accumulates so steadily that some very large and expensive civic enterprise may be financed in coming years.

The Trustees proceeded cautiously in plans for the play space program. A ruling from the City Law Department and from Judge Frederick J. Dillon of the Suffolk County Probate Court, both of them favorable, were obtained before a final decision was reached.

There was some doubt as to whether a play space program would fulfill Mr. White's stipulation that White Fund projects must be imposing objects of beauty and utility. Supporters of the proposal contended that a city-wide system of play spaces could be made large enough and beautiful enough to qualify.

Trainees of NYA In Machine Work Much in Demand

Machine shops of the National Youth Administration in Massachusetts are sending young men and women into private industry at the rate of 32,000 a year, John L. Donovan, Jr., State Administrator, announced today.

Demand for youths trained in the several NYA machine shops throughout the State has resulted in 210 per cent turnover every three months, Mr. Donovan said. Work experience in lathes, drills, planers and other tool machines, welding, sheet metal, foundry and several other types of work vital to defense industries is given by the NYA.

NYA enrollees not only engage in defense industries after leaving NYA machine shops; they are working on defense work parts during their training period, Mr. Donovan stated. NYA shops are working on small parts for submarines and coast defense gun sights, he added.

Friends' $11,000 Helps Deveneys

Friends contributed more than $11,000 to pay the income tax liabilities of two Boston contractors bankrupted following Federal Grand Jury indictments for attempted income tax evasion, Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts was told yesterday.

William H. Collins, counsel for the two contractors, said that the grand jury action had financially broken the two men so that they were unable to pay.

The contractors, Martin F. and Edward J. Deveney, pleaded guilty to one count in one of the three indictments charging them with attempted evasion.

Henry J. Leen, Assistant United States Attorney, told the Court that an offer in compromise had been made by the contractors and accepted by the Attorney General, who had instructed him to void the remainder of the indictment.

The offer in compromise finally accepted by the Attorney General was less than an offer made by the two brothers to the Department of Justice prior to their indictment, Mr. Collins said.

The defendants were charged with the evasion of more than $25,000 in income taxes of their corporation and their individual incomes.

The contractors were given a suspended sentence of a year and a day and placed on probation for one year.

All Charges Meet Denial By Coakley

Replication by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, was awaited today to written answers filed by Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, denying all charges against him contained in the 14 articles of impeachment on which he will be tried before the Senate on Aug. 25.

The Attorney General, acting as prosecutor for the House of Representatives Board of Managers handling the case against the veteran Councilor, has until tomorrow to file his rebuttal.

Mr. Coakley, long a power in Democratic political circles, demanded dismissal of more than half the charges, insisting they violated a provision in the Bill of Rights that "no subject shall be held to answer for any crime or offenses until the same is fully and plainly described to him."

At the same time, the Councilor protested against Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, Republican Floor Leader, sitting as a member of the "bar of the Senate" during the trial, and Representative George A. Parker (R) of Boston sitting as a member of the House Board of Managers.

Both Members of Commission

Senator Hunt and Representative Parker, respectively, served as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Special Commission which investigated the pardon and parole situation and brought forth the original official charges against Mr. Coakley.

The investigation was started as the result of the pardon scandal of the Charles F. Hurley Administration. The scandal arose as the result of a pardon granted to Raymond L. S. Patriarca, formerly known as "Rhode Island Public Enemy No. 1," after he had served only 84 days of three concurrent three-to-five years sentences.

Mr. Coakley's answers were filed in the Senate Clerk's office by William H. Lewis, his counsel.

The Councilor made detailed answers to charges based on three specific pardons, those granted to Patriarca, Frank W. Potter, convicted murderer who was pardoned during the James M. Curley regime, and the late Maurice Limon, convicted of "burning to defraud."

He denied that he profited from their release; denied that he voted to pardon criminals for his private gain, or that his vote to free them was more important than other affirmative Councilor votes.

A new angle to the case was brought up by Mr. Coakley in answering a charge that he had corruptly used his power and influence to obtain pardons. He referred to a Supreme Judicial Court opinion stating that the responsibility "rests primarily" upon the Governor to determine whether Council action on a pardon is warranted or not. The Court said that the Governor was not required to follow the advice of the Council regarding granting of such clemency.

Regarding the charges against him concerning the pardon granted to Patriarca, Mr. Coakley admitted drawing up and presenting the petition for this pardon but added that he did so at the request of a friend and at the instance of Joseph Patriarca, brother of Patriarca. He said the petition was filled out through information given by relatives and friends and denied any intention to deceive the Governor and Council or that he improperly urged the Councilors to vote for the pardon.

Mr. Coakley also answered charges that the Patriarca petition had contained the "intentionally false and misleading statements" that the Rev. Mr. Gareni of Quincy and the Rev. Mr. Fagan of Providence, "Patriarca's pastor," would speak for Patriarca. The Councilor said he had been misinformed and added the statement that the Rev. Mr. Fagan was Patriarca's pastor was a mistake and was corrected later.

The Brambilla Signature

In connection with the signature of the Rev. Sixtus Brambilla, formerly of East Boston and now of New York, to the Patriarca petition, he said it had been presented to him, that he had assumed it was genuine and properly obtained. He denied the signature was obtained to deceive the Governor and Council.

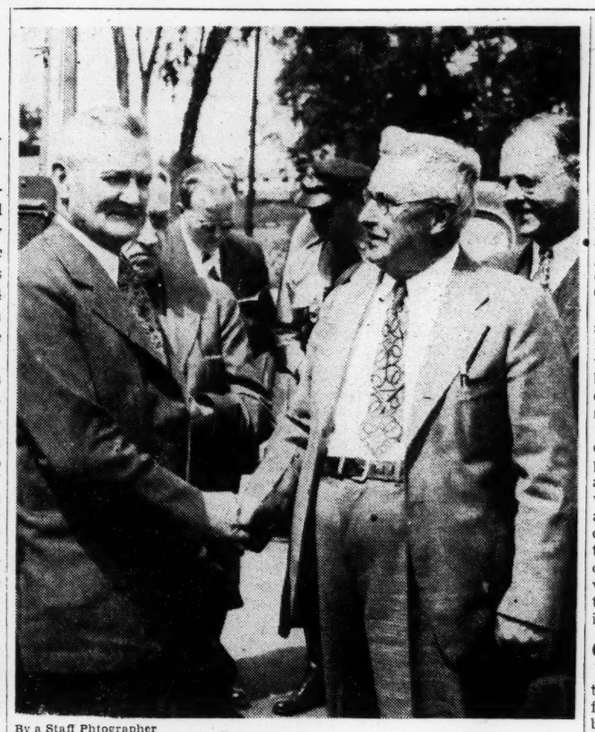
He also denied several other charges in connection with the Patriarca pardon.

Regarding the pardon to Frank W. Potter, the Councilor denied he had voted for the pardon "for the profit or gain of a member of his immediate family." He said that Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., his son, counsel for Potter, was 28 years old at the time, was legally responsible and "not under the domination or control of his parents."

He further stated that his vote "would have been the same whether Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., or someone else represented the applicant."

On the case of the late Maurice Limon, Mr. Coakley denied directly or indirectly soliciting $2,500 or any sum from him to obtain permission for the prisoner to leave the State.

The Councilor insisted that the article charging him with interviewing and advising witnesses under summons by the Special Investigating Commission did not charge him with an impeachable offense.



By a Staff Phtographer

Agricultural Hands Across State Line

William Casey (left) Massachusetts State Commissioner of Agriculture is greeted by Andrew L. Felker (right) New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture as a party of 15 Congressmen crossed the State line on a study-tour of New England farm areas.

Yacht Channel Urged

Construction of an 800-foot bridge from Fort Revere, in Hull, Mass., to Hog Island, in Hingham Bay, would maroon 35 yachts of the Hull Yacht Club at low tide, Lloyd P. Miller, Hull harbormaster, stated recently at a hearing on the Army bridge proposal in the Federal Building at Boston.

Army engineers proposed construction of the bridge to facilitate communication with the coast defense unit of the island. Maj. Ben E. Cordell said the channel between the mainland and the island was blocked for as long a period as six weeks during the winter, preventing transmission of troops and supplies from one base to the other.

The Hull harbormaster asked the Army to dredge an alternate channel east of the island to allow passage of the yachts at low tide. The yachts have 30-foot masts and draw about four feet of water, he said, making it impossible for them to get through the 16-foot clearance included in the bridge specifications.

Lieut. Col. L. B. Gallagher, district engineer, who announced that a report would be forwarded to Washington for revision, conducted the hearing. No estimate of the cost of the bridge was available.

French Restrictions on Films Affect American Producers

Foreign Trade Flashes

Restrictions on the showing of motion picture films in France, have an effect on American films, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

New regulations forbid the showing of films of any nationality in Unoccupied France, which were not first shown to the public before Oct. 1, 1937. Documentary, cultural, and educational films are not subject to the restriction.

The regulations are felt to be designed to favor German film producers at the expense of French and American producers, and that while few films older than 1937 are shown in leading theaters in cities, the theaters in the smaller towns and villages, show mostly old ones. Restrictive regulations will eliminate 60 to 70 per cent of the stock films held for showing in France.

Canada Blacks Tires

White-walled automobile tires, the manufacture of which has been forbidden in Canada, are now forbidden entry into the country. Imports were prohibited by order of the Motor Vehicle Controller of the Department of Munitions and Supply on the basis that importation would be unfair to Canadian manufacturers who were forbidden to make them; would involve expenditure of foreign exchange for a non-essential product, and would reduce the effectiveness of the other prohibiting unnecessary use zinc oxide and rubber.

Walls of Seaweed

Wallboard can be made from seaweed by two patented processes developed in Eire. The Industrial Research Council of Ireland, responsible for the development of the processes, will now consider the practicability of a commercial use for the patents.

U. S. Buys Gems

Trade in sapphires and emeralds with the United States has increased sharply in India since curtailment of shipments from European countries. Exports of Indian sapphires rose from only $840 in 1938, to $45,031 in 1940. Emerald shipments, which were nil in 1938, were valued at $17,154 in 1940. India's supply of sapphires comes from Mogok, Ceylon, and from Kashmir. Emeralds are imported from Ceylon and the Soviet Union.

Improved Lighting For Harvard Square

A "white way" for Harvard Square in Cambridge has been made possible by an appropriation by the City Council of $1,157.80 for increased lighting.

A special Council Committee reported lighting had become inadequate owing to the growth of the business section and urged lamps of high voltage and modern equipment.

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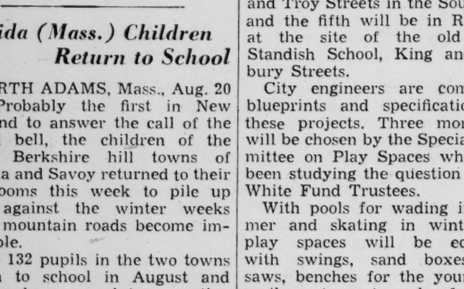

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5 Styles
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GENUINE COWHIDE LEATHER LOUNGE CHAIR

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It's soft, pliable, pleasant-feeling leather. This chair is planned for comfort without being objectionably large. The balloon-type cushion and the plump tufted back provide the comfort of a large chair. It conforms with your color scheme for you have your choice of green, maroon, red or brown. Buy it while it's still available at this price!

JORDAN'S—SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Reds Admit 50-Mile Retreat in North

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Aug. 20

While Germans pressed the siege of the vital Russian Black Sea port of Odessa, the Russians acknowledged a 50-mile withdrawal to the Novgorod region south of Leningrad before a strong German drive. The Germans, however, were still some 40 miles short of the important Moscow-Leningrad-Murmansk main rail line.

Another German penetration was reported midway between Kiev and Smolensk where stubborn fighting was said to have developed near Gomel as the Nazis wedged in east of the Pripet marshes.

The Red Army declared there had been no letup in the battles at the North and South flanks of the long front, with Russian forces holding out beyond Kingisepp, within 75 miles of Moscow.

50-Mile Advance

The Nazi push to the Novgorod sector, 100 miles south of Leningrad, apparently was in support of the drive directly east from Estonia to which Kingisepp fell Aug. 18. Novgorod, at the north of Lake Ilmen, is 50 miles northeast of Soltsi, where fighting last had been reported.

Germany dispatches from the front reported that the massed big guns of the German Southern Army were pounding at the encircled Russian troops in Odessa, while the Luftwaffe ranged far over the sea approaches and the Dnieper River to prevent escapes.

Germans predicted the city's early fall.

Thirty-two Russian troop transports were claimed to have been sunk by the Germans or damaged in continuous raids to prevent escape by sea.

More German Claims

The German High Command also reported assaults on "small individual bridgeheads on the lower Dnieper" still held by Soviet troops and declared that the entire territory west of the wide river was now in German hands.

Soviet losses along the lower Dnieper were said by the Germans to have been particularly heavy. The High Command reported that 60,000 prisoners, 84 armored cars and 530 cannon were taken.

River Held No Obstacle

German planes struck at airports across the Dnieper, DNB said, and destroyed 40 Soviet planes on fields on the east bank.

Occupation of Odessa, the High Command said, would complete German conquest of the Western Ukraine, an area about the size of Kansas. There was no mention, however, of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, on the west bank of the Dnieper 290 miles north of Odessa. Kiev was still in Russian hands

By a Staff Artist

Nazi Advance

Black arrows show the direction of the main German attacks against Leningrad and the Black Sea port of Odessa, with the scene of fresh fighting around Gomel.

but German troops have been reported at several points in its immediate vicinity.

Germans appeared confident that they would be able to keep the Russians from holding the eastern bank of the Dnieper. Although there have been heavy rains in the river's upper reaches, military observers discounted high water as an obstacle.

Among the natural advantages favoring the invaders, German military men said, was the fact that the western bank of the river, where the Germans are situated, is high and steep. The eastern bank, which the Russians must hold if the river is to bar German advance, is so low that Germans would be able to cover a crossing with protective artillery fire.

At Kiev the stream is 330 yards wide and at Cherson, on the Black Sea, it is 675 yards.

Red Retreat Orderly

Meanwhile a Russian command statement that fighting continued on the entire front was held to indicate that wherever Russian troops were falling back the retreat was orderly.

Reports late last night had pictured both the northern and southern wings of the Russian line as holding.

No mention was made of any new positions and it was implied that previously acknowledged Nazi advances, specifically in the north to an area within 75 miles or less of Leningrad, had not been extended.

The army publication Red Star said the Germans were running into shortages of artillery and tanks and were burying tanks more and more for use as artillery pillboxes.

Originally, the Journal said the Germans planned to use artillery only as a supporting weapon with tanks, bombers and mortars leading the attack, but that now they were moving up one or two 150-millimeter guns with the tanks to give a show of strength. It added that the Germans were maneuvering the guns quickly but that intensive artillery preparations were rare.

Mackenzie King Flies Ocean To See Churchill and Aides

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King arrived in Britain by trans-Atlantic plane today to confer with Prime Minister Churchill and other British war leaders and to inspect Canadian armed forces in the British Isles.

Making the ocean crossing with Mr. King aboard a giant four-motored Liberator bomber were Norman A. Robertson, Undersecretary of State for External Affairs; Brig. George P. Vanier and three secretaries.

The Prime Minister—making his first flight and his first visit to England since the start of the war—planned to take an overnight train to London, where headquarters for his party have been prepared in a hotel.

(The question of whether Mr. King should visit London to discuss co-ordination of the Empire's war effort has been the subject of debate in Canadian political circles for months. The debate was given impetus by the fact that Canada was not represented at the recent meeting between Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt—which some Canadian circles apparently regarded as a slight.

(A statement on Mr. King's arrival in Britain, issued today in Ottawa, said he helped plan that meeting. His own trip to London, the statement said, had been scheduled some time ago, but was delayed until after the Churchill-Roosevelt conference.)

An official announcement disclosed that Mr. King took off Tuesday, halting for two hours en route in Newfoundland. The crossing was made in fair weather, and Mr. King and his companions said they slept well during the night.

The Prime Minister was the first to step from the big plane after it taxied to a halt. He was smiling broadly. A guard of Scots Fusiliers snapped to attention and bagpipers shrilled a welcome.

On hand at the airport "somewhere in Britain" to greet Prime Minister King were Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, and Rear Admiral A. Bromley of the Dominions Office, representing the British Government.

"Well, Vincent, how are you? I'm glad to see you," were Mr. King's first words.

He expressed satisfaction with his trip, saying:

"I dare say I will want to travel by air everywhere I go after this, it has been so delightful."

Mr. King said he could not state his plans until he had had an opportunity to discuss a program with Mr. Massey.

It was understood, however, that he intended to stay approximately three weeks and in addition to conferences wtih Prime Minister Churchill and the British War Cabinet he expected to make extensive visits to the Canadian armed forces in the United Kingdom.

Canadian Navy Minister Macdonald, who has been here for some time, planned to be in Britain another week, enabling him to have discussions with his chief and to visit naval centers with him.

Envoy to Thailand

© Harris & Ewing

Willys R. Peck

Whose nomination as American Minister to Thailand has been confirmed by the Senate. A native of California, Mr. Peck replaces Hugh G. Grant who has resigned.

Tighter Government Control Of Private Business Seen

GENEVA PARK, Lake Couchiching, Ontario, Aug. 20 (CP)—Permanent increase in government control over private enterprise and more equality of economic opportunity were envisaged as an outcome of the present war, in speeches and discussion at the current session of the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs.

The extent to which the war will leave its imprint upon the economic structure was dealt with in detail at a panel discussion addressed by Prof. Herman Finer, of the London School of conomics. The system of enterprise will probably disappear, he declared, adding that a far greater emphasis upon social security also will be felt.

The Institute, meeting in its tenth year, keyed its discussions to the theme of "democracy takes the initiative." Within this framework wartime influences on Canadian economy, both at present and in the future, highlighted discussions.

Standard of Living

Hubert Kemp of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board stressed the slight effect of war on Canada's standard of living, while Maxwell Cohen of the Bureau of Public Information predicted that present control measures will play an important part in the Dominion's postwar economy.

"As a whole, the interference with our standard of living has been remarkably small," Mr. Kemp told the Institute. "In times of peace. we Canadians have been in the habit of taking for granted a standard of living based upon a complex network of trade, service, and economic institutions all over the world.

"This system functioned so smoothly that only in time of disaster are we conscious of its extent and vulnerability."

Among the speakers who had previously addressed the gathering on the political and economic aspects of the war were Professor Johnstone-Wallace of Cornell University, and D. A. Skelton, Director of Research, Bank of Canada.

Sacrifices Ahead

They discussed the kind of world that would emerge from the war but warned of the heavy sacrifices ahead. Mr. Skelton told Canadians that they must expect sharp dislocations in economy.

The Institute is conducted by the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association as part of its program of civic education.

British Study Use Of Grass for Food

By the Associated Press

Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching, Ont., Aug. 20

England is prepared to use grass for food if supplies run low, says Prof. D. B. Johnstone-Wallace of Cornell University.

He told the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs yesterday that large factories are already producing dried grass powder and it is being fed to animals.

"It will soon be fed to human beings if they are wise," he added.

Professor Johnstone-Wallace has eaten grass himself, mixed half-and-half with flour and baked into soda biscuits. Green grass is nutritious and tastes "really fine," he said.

Menace of Axis Radiocasts Believed Overcome by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—America believes it has overcome any menace of Axis short-wave radiocasting.

The process consists of listening in on German, Japanese, and Italian stations contacting the Western Hemisphere and getting out counterpropaganda before their own ripens into climax.

This business is carried on by the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, a closely-guarded group of experts from the Federal Communications Commission who record, translate, and analyze upwards of 1,000,000 words a day. Some European stations send more words in one week than there are in the Bible or in all the works of Shakespeare.

They use, for the most part, the listeners say, the old devices of exaggeration, suppression, distortion, appeals to vanity, political, and personal animosities, pride and self-interest, and appeals to previously existing jealousies and hatreds.

Axis Technique

In the latter theater, the Axis never misses a chance to recall the American Revolution and the War of 1812; to ridicule the Englishman in the sense that he popularly has appeared on the American stage and in the movies; to appeal to the Irish-American's inherent distrust of England; praise the American isolationist; and blame President Roosevelt for all the wars abroad.

It recalls in Latin-American radiocasts the era of "Yankee Imperialism" and asserts that the Roosevelt good-neighbor policy is a subtle move to dominate completely the entire Western Hemisphere.

All this is interlarded with praise for the "New Order" in Europe and Asia, with boasts of Axis conquests over "decadent" peoples, assertions that no country would be harmed if it were not so utterly stupid as to resist Axis arms, warnings that the United States can only harm itself in aiding Britain, and continual broadsides against alleged British-American "encirclement" of Europe and Asia.

It fits such a well-worn pattern that experts of the Monitoring Service declare they can detect far in advance almost any move Germany, Italy, or Japan contemplates. There is always, first, a fantastic buildup and then the sort of hair-raising radicast used so successfully to weaken resistance among intended victims on the European mainland.

At noon each day, the Monitoring Service sends to the White House and to the Departments of State, War, and Navy a complete foreign propoganda picture for the guidance of Administration spokesmen in their official announcements, speeches, and press conferences.

Service Shows Value

This Service has showed its value on numerous occasions. For instance, Japan, feinting toward Soviet maritime provinces, tipped its hand when its short-wave propaganda began complaining of British and American "encirclement" of Indo-China and Thailand.

The Monitor Service detected in radiocasts to Latin-America some of the seeds of the late disturbances between Peru and Ecuador, officials say. They add that many of the anti-Nazi raids in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cost Rica, Panama, and Uruguay followed Washington analysis of short-wave propaganda which experts found to be essentially a series of disguised orders to Axis agents.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation watches all agents suspected of receiving code from foreign principals in short-wave radiocasts, and other departments act similarly when they detect secret instructions for verbal or written campaigns against Administration officials and the American defense program.

Authorities express belief that the Axis watches isolationist trends here and follows up with attacks on the so-called "war party," President Roosevelt, "Washington politicians" and, as always, "warmongering Jews."

The radiocasts recently have been hammering at extension of the selective service and picturing a fine, happy world if the United States only would stop helping Britain and China, give up the defense program, and disband the Army. Complete disaster, they insist, will attend any other course.

Day-by-Day Summaries

Lloyd A. Free, formerly of San Jose, Calif., is director of the Monitoring Service. It was set up three months ago at the request of national defense authorities for day-by-day summaries of foreign intelligence. Congress appropriated $600,000 for the work.

There soon will be about 400 employees, 25 of whom now are analysts specializing in long-range effects and intentions of the propaganda radicasts. Most of them are veterans of foreign service.

Four listening stations give world-wide coverage—the master office here; one in Portland, Ore., to record Far Eastern dispatches; one, in Puerto Rico to intercept European radiocasts to Latin America; and one at Kingsville, Texas, to report outgoing Latin-American radiocasts. A representative in England reports on continental European short-wave propaganda.

Isolation of Supply System Leningrad's Basic Weakness

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The strategic weakness of Leningrad, to which the encircling Germans are constantly drawing nearer, is the natural isolation of its supply system.

The Russian side of the Russo-German battle front consists of practically three independent fronts, each depending for its supplies upon the region in which it is fighting.

Difficulties of transportation and enormous distances to be covered have made unified command and co-operation impossible.

The central or White Russian sector and the Ukranian, according to the Dziennik Polski of London, may share common reserves and bases in the industrial and black earth regions of Russia, but the Leningrad sector is certainly isolated.

The significance of Leningrad, a city of 2,500,000 population, dependent upon factory employment and the factories dependent for raw materials upon the south and east, is entirely political.

Should the Finns be successful in occupying it and the surrounding territory, it would bring them doubtful economic advantage. But for the Soviets it is of immense importance because it possesses probably the best organized and most militant group of working people to be found in Russia.

These number about 1,000,000 and are employed in the numerous factories in and around Leningrad, where factory investments are enormous.

It is asserted that the defense of the city is even more important in Premier Stalin's eyes than that of Moscow and the most desperate fighting can be expected before a German entry. The "iron Klim"—Clement Voroshiloff—who is more of a working-man and political commissar than a military man, is in charge of the defense of this sector. With him is Andrew Zhdanoff, Commander of the Leningrad district. Both men are closely associated with Stalin.

Great care has been taken in preparing the defense of the city, both in taking advantage of the nature of the terrain and the disposition of the armed forces.

On the central sector, the railroads have been the main objective of both Germans and Russians. The line running east and west, through Smolensk, is of the greatest importance to the Germans. If the Russians were able to destroy it as they retreated, the Germans would have to rebuild it before being able to advance farther east at this point, particularly if the highway known as the Moscow-White Russian Autostrade should also be destroyed.

On the road to the south of this, where the Germans have made progress of late, the Russians have left islands of fighting forces that continually harass the advancing Germans, making it difficult for them to use the roads, and hindering the provisioning their troops, which must be done under battle conditions.

In the country itself the Germans are finding nothing. It is poor. Hemp, wood, potatoes and livestock are its chief products. Collectivization has made destruction in mass easy.

From the viewpoint of topography, the southern or Ukrainian sector naturally gives the Germans least trouble of all. They have constructed bases and airfields on the territory taken from Poland that are relatively near the frontier and the Russian steppe, in dry weather, offers the best ground for motorized armies.

The first real barrier is the Dnieper, and with it Kiev, where there are four bridges—two of them railroad spans. Here is the one best crossing. In front of the Germans are all the vast collectives of the Ukraine with their wheat and their tractors; but between these and the Germans are General Budenny and his army, and peasants who have a strong sense of being Russians first and Ukrainians afterwards.

The Russians have massed large numbers of cavalry on this front, enormous numbers; which leads to the supposition that the old manner of fighting will be reverted to in leaving bands of these fearless riders in the rear of the German advance lines.

This whole region is agricultural. The only industries are beet-sugar refineries and a few factories where farm machinery and armaments are produced. Kiev is well organized and well supplied with food and arms. It was expected to hold out a considerable time.

Treasures in British Art Beyond Harm

LONDON (BPS) — The irreplaceable art, book and manuscript treasures of the world are being preserved for the enjoyment of future generations in Great Britain from the fury of German bombs by storage in secret places throughout the country.

However, many examples of fine architecture will only be memories to be recalled by photographs.

Some of Buildings Lost

Beautiful examples of British architecture, including churches designed by Sir Christopher Wren, national monuments such as Kensington Palace, Chelsea Hospital, Coventry Cathedral and City Companies' Halls will be known to many future generations only in pictures taken by the National Building Record which has been set up to keep a review of historically interesting structures. The N. B. R. also was founded to decide what buildings should be reconstructed after the war.

Before the present war began, because of the earlier crises, the British began removing their books and manuscripts and works of art to places of safety.

It was a truly colossal task considering the delicate care which had to be used in the packing and handling of such treasures.

Vaults 80 Feet Down

Some had to be cased and sent far underground; others, because they might be damaged by a storage period estimated at perhaps five years, were dispatched to various parts of England where they are being guarded by special details.

Strangely, mummies are among the precious articles which could not be buried.

Great vaults, 80 feet below the surface, now are stacked to their ceilings with numbered cases of the British Museum with alleyways running between the stacks.

Ordinarily, that would be a drab sight unless one realized the dazzling beauty and rarity of the objects in those cases. In them are Greek and Roman statues and bronzes; pottery of the Egyptians, Romans and Etruscans and more than 10,000 objects encrusted with precious gems.

Gold vases and vessels and fragile, lovely examples of historic glassware are protected from the enemy's attacks in the subterranean storerooms.

The Elgin room of the British Museum, whose world-famous marbles have been removed safely underground, now cover a large air-raid shelter where thousands of persons can take refuge. Also, in the National Gallery lunch time concerts are being held during which the public may sit and eat.

Peru Stands by Democracies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Although Peru is neutral in the European war it stands for democratic principles and also is ready, declared President Prado at the opening of Congress, to act with other American nations in continental defense.

He appealed to Peruvians to hold fast together, united in discipline and work, "in the defense of law and democracy." It was his constant endeavor, he added, to strengthen the tie of Peruvian nationality and form a vigorous democratic system.

There was nothing pointed against nondemocractic systems, in the speech, but Señor Prado is regarded as a sincere believer in Pan-American ideals. He governs under a rigid constitution but, so far as Congress is concerned, there has been nothing to prevent full expression of popular sympathy for the Allies and antagonism toward the totalitarians.

Many Peruvians feel that the Prado Government is not truly representative of the elcetorate but President Prado himself is highly acceptable personally and is generally viewed as a competent ruler. Internal differences have been forgotten largely in the drama of world events and, so far, the Prado Regime has combined neutrality with a resonable freedom of expression which enables the people to disclose their prefernces.

A recent decree restricting publicity campaigns by both belligerent sides caused preliminary misgiving but it now is seen that the practical effect is that which was desired—curtailment of Nazi plotting. It is believed to have been proved in Peru that the Democratic case can be effectively presented by the ordinary process of news communications. It was the Nazis, with moral and material facts piling up against them, who resorted to subsidized and subterranean propaganda.

Peruvians generally applauded the rapid action of Foreign Minister Alfredo Solf y Muro in canceling the 1925 agreement with Germany which provided interchange of diplomatic pouches. He took this step with President Prado's approval, after the Reich had failed to observe this agreement. Diplomatic pouches were utilized for the clandestine transport of the now famous portable radio transmitter which was turned back from Peru and seized in Argentina. From now on, diplomatic pouches and baggage of German officials will be subject to customs inspection.

Professor Hero Of Plane Crash

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 20 (AP)—Prof. Philip C. Jessup of Columbia University was acclaimed a hero today for his self-sacrifice in guiding a rescue party to the scene of a Panair do Brazil airplane crash in which eight persons perished.

Dr. Jessup, an international law expert; Hugh Davies, of Gardner, Pa., and the plane's steward, David Novak, escaped serious injury because they were asleep and relaxed in rear seats when the plane fell.

They struggled out of the mountain wilderness to get word here of the tragedy; then Dr. Jessup led a rescue party back to the scene.

Leaving the spot in the Cantareira mountain jungle 15 miles from here they crawled for 18 hours down mountain sides, waded creeks and crept on hands and knees where the growth was so thick they could not stand. Finally, they reached a telephone.

Was Beethoven Flemish?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—While the Nazi masters of Germany have been discarding a considerable proportion of the famous German musicians on the score of their Jewish affiliations, the musical world in Belgium is busy trying to show that even the great composer Beethoven, who has been allowed to retain his lofty place in the Nazi empyrean, is not of German, but of Flemish extraction.

It is pointed out that the composer's name is written "van Beethoven," and not "von Beethoven." According to Raymond van Aerde, Keeper of the Archives at Malines in Belgium, the grandfather of the composer, bearing exactly the same name—Ludwig van Beethoven — was unquestionably born at Malines. This city he left to emigrate to Bonn, where he had just been given a post in the court chapel of the Archbishop-Elector of Cologne, who was making Bonn his headquarters.

Recent researches by M. Aerde have unearthed a branch of the composer's family at Kampenhout or at Boortmeerbeek in Flemish Brabant. He has established beyond all doubt that the van Beethovens now living in Flanders can claim relationship with the great Ludwig.

There is even talk of placing a commemorative plaque in the façade of a large industrial structure in the Rue des Pierres, Malines, which has taken the place of a row of houses in which was said to have been the birthplace of Beethoven, before it was demolished some 10 years ago.

Ford Trucks for Britain

LONDON, Aug. 20 (BPS)—The Ministry of Food yesterday announced plans to put into use 350 trucks donated by the Ford Motor Company of England for distribution of hot meals throughout bomber areas of Britain.

According to Lord Perry, head of the British Ford organization, Ford dealers everywhere have agreed to garage and maintain the mobile kitchens in readiness for any emergency, which means the Government will have to supply only gasoline and oil.

Each truck will be equipped to supply 800 bowls of soup and 400 portions of stew and potatoes at one time. Driven by members of the Women's Volunteer Service, who will also act as waitresses, the trucks will be regularly assigned to vulnerable areas in England. In case a region suffers a particularly heavy bombardment, however, these mobile kitchens will be assigned to the affected area.

The trucks will collect food from conveniently located central kitchens in vulnerable areas, conducted by local authorities, and will deliver it to the doors of those who need it, to temporary rest centers, to workers whose canteens have been bombed and to agricultural workers and evacuated children in rural schools.

'A Good Guy'

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The two American pilots who flew Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King to England on his first plane trip reported today that he was a "good guy."

Robert Rowley of Glendale, Calif., Chief Flight Engineer, said that "instead of us paying our respects to him, he poked his head into the plane after everybody had left and said: 'Goodbye, thanks for the trip, I hope I see you all shortly.'"

Mr. Rowley and Co-Pilot William J. Guy, also of Glendale, said Mr. King spent half an hour in the cockpit with the crew during the flight. He asked questions about the mechanism and was particularly interested in "George," the automatic pilot.

Twelve Are Injured In Havana Bombings

HAVANA, Aug. 20 (AP)—Havana counted its toll of injured at 12 today from terrorist bombings which damaged two shoe stores, a mirror factory and a supply house, some of them in Havana's central shopping district.

Police were silent on possible motives for the bombings late last night, but said they sought a black sedan from which two men were reported to have been seen hurling some of the explosives. Premier Carlos Saladrigas promised strong steps by the Government "to meet this attack against order, life and property."

The business houses wrecked were operated by Spaniards. Police found "V for Victory" cards among the bomb-strewn wreckage.

German Freighter Off to U. S. Repair

PORT EVERGLADES, Fla., Aug. 20 (AP)—Nineteen months after taking refuge here from the British cruiser Orion's guns, the former German freighter Arauca left today for overhauling at Mobile, Ala., preparatory to being pressed into United States defense duty.

The Coast Guard tug Carrabasset towed the Arauca, assigned by the Maritime Commission to expedite the movement of Chilean nitrate to the United States.

Port officials, denying reports of sabotage, said rust and corrosion partially disabled the vessel's diesel-electric engines.

The German-built Arauca, a 4,435-ton ship, was en route from Veracruz to Hamburg on a return from her maiden voyage when chased into port.

Coast Guardsmen seized the ship last March and the German crewmen were interned.

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Pétain Gets Pledges of Loyalty; Unrest Grows in Alsace-Lorraine

The repressive measures being used by the German Nazis against the French population of Alsace and Lorraine in their efforts to stamp out everything French in the Provinces are described by a journalist who recently arrived in this country and who still has numerous sources of information direct from the Provinces in question.

By W. E. Lucas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While Marshal Pétain's radiocast of Aug. 12 indicating closer co-operation with Nazi Germany is generally regarded as evidence of the difficulties of the Vichy Government with a discontented French nation, the people of German-controlled Alsace and Lorraine are showing in unmistakable fashion their antipathy to the men of Vichy. The people of these two Provinces are convinced that Vichy's policy of close collaboration with the Nazis has sold them still further to their conquerors. The will to resistance both to Vichy and to Nazi Germany is everywhere apparent.

Three times in the last 70 years the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine have been compelled to change their national allegiance. In 1870 an unwillihg people were herded into the German Empire. Forty-eight years later the Tricolor was hoisted once again over the tower of Strasbourg Cathedral, and French troops marched into the City among scenes of delirious enthusiasm. Today they are back as a part of the German Reich and, with Nazi ruthlessness, everything that could remind the people of their past with France is being obliterated.

Strategic, economic, and ethnic reasons compelled Herr Hitler to grab Alsace and Lorraine. His immediate purpose is to pull these two Provinces by the roots from the inert body of the French Republic.

Based on Polish Plan

The program laid down is remorseless; it is based, with variations to suit local idiosyncrasies, upon the model of German-occupied Poland. Everything French is to be eradicated and what is left is to be so laced with new blood from Germany that in the course of years the population will be German in speech and culture and will naturally look to Germany as their Fatherland.

The foundations of this new German order in Alsace and Lorraine were laid by the French Government itself, when they evacuated, on the outbreak of the war, tens of thousands of persons from these two Provinces and dispersed them all over France.

The majority of these never returned after the Armistice. Their numbers have now been added to by a further host of refugees. Frenchmen and Jews, who have been expelled by the Germans and whose property has been seized by the Nazi conquerors.

Unhappily the Vichy Government has given little assistance to either classes of these refugees from Alsace and Lorraine, and, because of this and their hatred of the Germans, these ex-patriots form a numerous and hard core bitterly hostile to Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan and the policy of "collaboration" for which he stands.

In Concentration Camps

Many measures are being taken by the Nazis to stamp out the pro-French sympathies of the lost Provinces. There are the concentration camps, the most notable of which is that of Schrimech.

Through this cage of barbed wire, a continual stream of Frenchmen pass—those who are being evacuated from Alsace spend from two to five weeks there; the others who are not acceptable even to the Vichy authorities, are immured there forever, or until they are sent on to some other prison in Germany.

The conditions here differ little from similar places in the Third Reich—ill-treatment, hard work, bad food, and worse sanitation. Here the veteran, Mayor Muller of Dambach-la-Ville, has been roughly handled for refusing to submit to the Gestapo demands.

Other leaders of Alsatian life, Town Clerk Klein of Mulhausen, Mayor Richard of Colmar, Deputy Daul for Strasbourg, have been and possibly still are its inmates.

Directors of businesses who have refused to co-operate with the Germans, Jews, because they are Jews, and priests, are among the thousands who have found their way into the concentration camp of Schrimech.

One of the few ways that the Alsatian, grown men and boys, who have pro-French sympathies, can avoid expulsion or worse is to join some Nazi Party organization. Consequently these are full to overflowing and Alsatians, in bitterness of heart, spend their Sundays dressed in uniform marching and parading around the country-side.

French Berets Barred

Meanwhile everything French is being blotted out. The French language, French books in the public libraries and in the bookshops are forbidden; even the Basque beret is no longer permitted to be worn.

Through controlled press and by poster propaganda French rule is being vilified. On the walls in towns and villages great posters appear with photographs of ruined villages and the caption "Bounteous France" with below the inscription "But Adolf Hitler will help you rebuild all this."

With Teutonic thoroughness the memorials of their French connections are being swept from the streets. In Strasbourg the monument of General Kleber, a national hero, has been torn down.

Memorials to Pasteur, Jeanne d'Arc, Victor Hugo, and Lamartine have been destroyed. In Mulhausen the memorial to the "Unknown Soldier" has been removed and to the silent amusement of the inhabitants, the Rue du Sauvage was rechristened Adolf Hitler Strasse.

Foch Medallion Gone

In Selestat the medallion to Marshal Foch has gone and the Avenue bearing his name is now called Herman Göring Ring. The Tree of Liberty, planted here in 1918, was torn up, but during the night unknown persons set on the site a great placard bearing the words, "It will grow again."

Everywhere in towns and villages, great or small, the memorials to Jeanne d'Arc, to French statesmen, generals, poets, writers, and natural scientists, as well as memorials to those who fought in the World War, have been taken down.

Still more fundamental than all this is the Nazi assault upon the coming generation. The schools are being Nazified. Many church schools have been closed and the nuns and priests expelled, and where the picture of Christ Jesus once hung upon the wall the features of the Führer now look down.

The children are made to give the Hitler salute when entering and leaving the schoolroom and their lessons have been remodeled on the Nazi educational pattern, with the teachers compelled to sign a declaration of loyalty to the Third Reich and to the Führer.

Adolf Hitler is held up to them as their greatest national hero, a super-Napoleon. One day, it is reported, a little boy asked his teacher, "On what island will they put him?"

Little Impression Made

But bound down, as the Alsatians are, by Nazi rule, the attempts of the Germans to eradicate the French nature have made little impression upon the majority of the people. Reprisals appear only to stiffen the will to resistance. There is little chance for an open display of sentiment, though the nightly sabotage is increasing. But in many ways the Nazis are made to realize the contempt in which they are accepted.

A few months ago an attempt was made on the life of Gauleiter Wagner in the streets of Strasbourg, outside the Restaurant de la Maine, which was his favorite dining place. A bomb was placed in the back of his car and exploded when he was still inside the restaurant.

At first the deed was put down to an Alsatian, and grim reprisals were in store for the whole population. It was, however, discovered subsequently that the perpetrator was a Nazi soldier who had been indignant at a recent speech of the Gauleiter's, and was generally out of sympathy with the Nazi war policy.

Germans in Denmark Crack Down on Reds

By the Associated Press

Copenhagen, German-Occupied Denmark, Aug. 20

Communism would be outlawed in Denmark by terms of a bill introduced in Parliament today with likelihood of being enacted.

It would make Communist activity punishable by fines or imprisonment up to eight years and the property and documents of Communis' organizations, whether trade unions or political groups, subject to seizure.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 20 (AP)—The French Council of State took a personal oath of allegiance to Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain yesterday in a ceremony designed to tighten his control over the government.

"Either the people are for me or against me," Marshal Pétain told the Council, "and this holds true for all servants of the State and most of all for you who are first amongst them."

Standing under a huge flag-draped picture of himself, the Marshal first heard the Chairman of Committees take the oath of fealty. Then the Secretary-General read the oath for the rest of the members, who chanted in unison afterwards "I so swear."

Meanwhile a sabotage scare gripped German-occupied Paris after newspapers had announced the offer of a million-franc police reward to halt vandalism against the railroad system.

Le Matin boldly connected the offer with a fire in a Vitry-le-Francois factory, in which one of three men accused of incendiarism was caught. He is liable to the death penalty.

Marcel Deat, writing in L'Oeuvre, said workers, partly under the influence of "Bolshevik-de Gaullist propaganda summoning them not to produce 'for Germany,' have brought about a state of affairs in French industry where the quality of work has gone down and productivity is low."

The Paris press printed news of a railway accident at Lyon recently in which 37 persons were injured as a result of an error in a signal tower. Numerous cases of sabotage of communications wires have been reported around signal towers and freight stations in Lyon.

The Paris newspaper France au Travail said members of the Doriot Party and Youth Section arrested in Vichy for the bombing of a synagogue "frankly admitted their responsibility," but indignantly denied any knowledge that the dynamite they used had been stolen from a quarry.

Henry-Haye Explains

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP) — Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, sought today to assuage American displeasure with Vichy's collaboration with Germany and also laid before Secretary of State Cordell Hull a collection of American newspaper cartoons which he said were insulting to Marshal Philippe Pétain, Chief of State, at Vichy.

The Ambassador told newspapermen he had explained in a call on Mr. Hull that there was nothing in Marshal Pétain's recent speech on Europe's future which would bear out fears expressed in this country that France intended to turn the French fleet or French colonial possessions over to Germany.

The cartoon collection was exhibited, Mr. Henry-Haye said, "because their publication is not helpful in maintaining the friendly relations that have existed for 160 years between the United States and France." He added:

"I know the American press is free, but it is because it is free that it should show restraint and not publish these cartoons insulting to the Chief of the French State, a man much too high to be touched by anything of that kind."

Mr. Henry-Haye emphasized that he had not protested against publication of the cartoons.

"When I first came to the United States nearly a year ago," the Ambassador reminded newspapermen, "my country was accused of having given up the fleet and colonial empire to Germany—or with planning to do so.

"Now nearly a year has passed and from headlines in newspapers it seems we are still accused of intending to do these things tomorrow or the next day.

"There is not a single word in Pétain's declaration which justifies any such apprehensions."

The Ambassador added that it was quite possible he would soon return to Vichy for two or three weeks for conferences. When he does go, he added, he would like everyone to be reassured that his departure does not mean there has been a break in diplomatic relations.

Johnson Confident On Pacific Outcome

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 (AP) —Nelson T. Johnson, new Minister to Australia, told interviewers "any man is a fool to try to predict whether this country will engage in a war in the Pacific."

"But the Pacific situation will work out all right in the end," he said. "The world will not be destroyed by gangsterism. Humanity has put too much into it."

The veteran Far Eastern diplomat sailed for Sydney aboard the liner Monterey.

He described American-British co-operation as "the new order." "The old order of despotism and tyranny which gangsters are trying to restore in Europe will not survive," he declared.

Anglo-Japan Trade

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Britain is setting up machinery for possible continuation of trade with Japan, an authoritative source disclosed last night.

The new plan involves an arrangement to place payments for any imports from Japan in a "clearing account" which could be used to finance licensed exports to Japan.

Maintenance of diplomatic and consular representatives in the two countries will be financed similarly.

In disclosing the plan, the source denied emphatically that a barter agreement was contemplated or that frozen Japanese funds in this country would be released to finance exports to Japan.

"This plan is merely being set up in case any particular licenses for trade with Japan be issued, and does not mean necessarily that there will be any licensing," he said.

'Sunk by Nazis,' Liner Comes to U. S.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 20 (AP)—The former luxury liner Empress of Russia, several times reported to have been sunk by German submarines, arrived in Hampton Roads today and docked at Newport News for repairs.

The steamer, a sister ship of the liner which brought the King and Queen of England to Canada in 1939, is of 16,810 gross tons.

Prior to the war the vessel was operated by the Canadian Pacific Lines between Canadian ports and Liverpool. More recently she has been operated by the British Ministry of Shipping.

V Is for Victory in China Too

Chinese Ambassador Launches Campaign

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese envoy to Washington, seated in front of the Chinese and British V for victory banners at a garden party carnival held for United China Relief. The benefit took place on the estate of C. V. Starr, American publisher of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, at Brewster, N. Y. More than 1,000 guests heard Dr. Hu Shih voice Chinese confidence in the ultimate victory of democracy everywhere.

Japanese Philippine Exodus Significant

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20 (AP)—Foreign dispatches from Hsinking, Manchukuo, said today that more than 100 Americans and Britons had left Harbin, in the Japanese puppet kingdom, on a special train this morning, bound for Tientsin or Shanghai. The reports were credited to Japanese sources.

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States.

While much attention has centered on the plight of Americans unable to leave Japan, relatively little has been heard of the gradual yet large-scale exodus of Japanese from American and other territories where they had regarded themselves as permanently entrenched.

But particularly with regard to the Philippines, the recent removals of Japanese have been of tremendous economic and political significance. Tokyo certainly does not share the indifference of the rest of the world because any such trend represents a highly disconcerting upset of plans long carried through without more than surface difficulties.

That the Japanese have regarded the Philippines as a desirable point of settlement by their own people is a fact usually concealed but which flared forth very briefly, a few months ago. Since then the accustomed and calculated calm in that respect has again prevailed—because the thing which broke that calm, a new Philippine immigration law primarily aimed at the Japanese and the Chinese, was passed by the Philippine Legislature in spite of acid criticism from Tokyo and it was not deemed expedient to stir bad feeling to no purpose.

Today, far from placing new immigrants in the great Japanese southern Philippines colony of Davao or adding to the Japanese business element in Manila and elsewhere, the Japanese are taking their people home. Ship by ship the Japanese are withdrawing and it has been anticipated that half the estimated 30,000 Nipponese population (29,262 by the last census) would finally pull up stakes. This is nothing but a guess, of course. How many stay, if any, is quite largely although not wholly conditioned by the prospects for economic survival. It is clear that the reciprocal Japan-American fund-freezing orders, export controls and similar restrictions have greatly narrowed the Japanese ability to make a living in the Philippines independent of secret political subsidy such as unquestionably has been paid to a great many whose functions resemble much more those of the spy than of the fishermen, photographers and retail sellers that they appeared to be.

Power Boat Monopoly

Last week's sailings from Manila of the Marechal Joffre was reported to have removed 400 Japanese, mostly fishermen. Japanese have done 80 per cent of the deep-sea fishing off the Philippines, and they have a monopoly of the power boats there—this situation prevailing in spite of legislation a few years ago aimed at breaking the Japanese grip upon this essential business which by no means, incidentally, is linked up with such enterprises as mapping the coasts of 7,083 islands, observing movements of the United States Fleet in Philippine waters, and transporting Chinese and other aliens to shore in illegal landings from ships brought close to unfrequented points for this purpose.

The situation closely parallels what happened in Hawaii, where the natural Japanese talent for fishing asserted itself years ago in spite of the fact that the imported Nipponese had been brought to work on the sugar plantations, not to fish, and where the amiably indolent native population found itself and its outrigger canoes swamped in the wake of a fleet of power sampans. Because the island of Oahu is now virtually one large fortress, Hawaii took prompter and more stringent steps to check Nipponese domination of the surrounding fishing waters than has been the case in the Philippines. But now it seems likely that such factors as the impossibility of remitting income from the Philippines home to Japan, and vice-versa, may greatly reduce the numbers of a Japanese fishing fleet which the Filipinos have long desired to banish for economic reasons if no other.

The position of the Japanese in the well-known colony of Davao, on the island of Mindanao, is not likely to be easily broken in spite of anything but a catastrophe. Here are located at least half the Japanese population in the Philippines, roughly 15,000. Approximately half the arable land in the province has been taken over by the Japanese in one way and another. The total runs to about 150,000 acres. Around half of this—one figure cited is 86,000—is held through illegal sub-leases, which are rented from Filipinos finding thus an easy and pleasant living with no exertion. The existence of the illegal leases is notorious, but it seems impossible to move against them. President Manuel Quezon at one time met criticism by making an inspection trip to Davao. He reported that there was "no Davao problem"—which, Filipino politics being what Filipino politics is or are (a complex, decidedly plural subject!) meant that nobody at Manila had better find any Davao problem for a while to come.

Efficient Administration

There has never been any question about the efficiency of the Japanese economic administration in Davao. However grudgingly, visitors have had to admit that nothing the Filipinos, the Americans or the Spaniards have ever done could compare for efficiency with the administration of the Japanese-owned or controlled plantations where the banana-like abaca is grown, and the factories where it is stripped and made into a hemp monopolizing the world market.

The Japanese achievement in road-building and otherwise rendering Davao up-to-date are not, of course, great by comparison with the American-sponsored highway and other projects throughout the archipelago (paid for by the Filipinos and largely constructed by them, especially in recent years), yet these things nevertheless stood out as notable in that they were the fruit of alien enterprise. To a great many who went to Davao to condem, it rapidly began to appear that some real credit had to be given to the Japanese for fitting into a country which seemed admirably adapted to their talents, and for applying themselves not merely to direction but to hard personal toil in developing what might—after "Phillippines independence" in 1946—be the nucleus to full Japanese domination, economic at least, throughout the islands.

The Japanese will be hard to weed out of Davao and they have some large interests, as well as an embryo industrial development. Certainly they will hang on to those things as the unaided indivduai can hardly hang on to his personal stake in times of international hurricane. But recent sudden events have struck the heaviest kind of blows at these interests, at the maintenance of any considerable Japanese population in the Commonwealth, and at Japan's previous monopoly of the total iron output of the islands, and its effort to do the same by chromium, and by its graspings after the island's riches in the way of gold, lumber and other products needed to the northward. Peace times favored Japanese penetration. The Filipinos were willing to sub-lease, they wanted to sell their products near at home despite the tempting American market, they took half their textiles from Japan —but now President Quezon has pledged the islands to collaborate whole-heartedly in a program of economic defense against the aggressor nations and that means unprecedented handicapping of Japan's every effort in the Philippines. It is a blow the force of which Tokyo has not yet had time to measure. But that it is hurtful, almost stunning, is attested by the flood of Japanese departures for home.

Ogura Claims 'Freezing' Unimportant to Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Aug. 20

Masatsune Ogura, Japan's new Finance Minister, told a national convention of bankers and financiers today that British and American freezing of Japanese assets had little effect on the country's economy.

In his first public address since taking office, Mr. Ogura said that "in the past bankers and financiers have been making most of their loans to commercial houses, but in the future this business policy must give way to loans for wartime industries."

Mr. Ogura said he was aware that repayment of industrial loans took longer than those of commercial nature, but he assured the convention the Government, through the Bank of Japan, would assist bankers and financiers either by compensating for losses or by furnishing more capital. Japan's defense expenditures are going to increase, he said.

Families Aided

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 20 (AP) — Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today donated 300,000 Chinese dollars—approximately 16,000 United States dollars—to families of persons killed and wounded in six Japanese bombings of Kunming between Aug. 9 and 17.

The famed Chinese salt well town of Tzeliutsing and numerous other places in Szechwan Province were attacked yesterday by Japanese planes and the Chinese made a rare claim—that their antiaircraft guns downed one of the raiders.

Twenty-seven planes attacked the salt well town. The one knocked down was in a squadron of nine which raided Chunghsein.

Tokyo Gags Theater

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (AP)—All theaters and vaudeville and dramatic troupes were notified today by the Home Ministry and Information Board that permission for performances would be granted only after full details of presentations were reported to the Government.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Tokyo earthquake will be observed Sept. 1 with a new slogan: "Defend Tokyo's Sky." There will be speeches and demonstrations for an air-raid precaution movement.

Menzies Blames Japanese For Far East 'Encirclement'

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies charged Japan today with creating Far Eastern tension and said she had "the means of relief in her own hands."

"I do not desire to say anything likely to impair peace in the Pacific," Mr. Menzies told the Commonwealth House of Representatives in a special session on the Far Eastern situation, "but the Japanese encirclement talk, if intended to create the belief that America, Great Britain, China and the Dutch Empire are contemplating an encircling military move against Japan, is utterly untrue."

Mr. Menzies said Japanese occupation of French Indo-China bases was regarded by the United States and Great Britain as unjustified aggression "in a direction of vital concern to both British and American interests."

Fundamental Aspirations

Taking note of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting in the Atlantic, Mr. Menzies said their declaration "sets out plainly the fundamental aspirations of liberty-loving people the world over."

"As a declaration of human rights, its effect outside and inside Europe has been enormous," he said. "It is a reminder that a new order is in the making and that war is not merely a great struggle for the overthrow of evil things, but something from which positively good things must emerge.

"Britain and the United States, though one is a belligerent and the other a neutral, are entering into a great moral partnership and are becoming joint champions of a life and a way for which Australia stands."

Mr. Menzies said that in view of the Far Eastern tension, he and his Cabinet considered Australian representation in London most important.

He said Australia regarded the British base at Singapore, Straits Settlements, a vital outpost of its defense and would not avoid any sacrifice to maintain it.

Puts Blame on Japan

He also told the legislators "we must use the Russian breathing space to best advantage."

In his comment on tension in the Far East, he said:

"Japan's act created the tension, not ours.

"If the tension is to be relieved, Japan has the means of relief in her own hands.

"Though there is a long history of friendship between Japan and Australia, it is good even for friends to talk plainly and honestly."

Defense Stamps in Stores

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Announcement of a Nation-wide program for the sale of defense savings stamps in retail stores throughout the country was made by Maj. Benjamin H. Namm, Chairman of a special retailers' Advisory Committee, appointed by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today.

Major Namm said the Nation's 1,800,000 retail store owners had been enlisted in a "mass merchandising effort for the duration." The program will formally be put in motion on Sept. 15, although Mayor Namm said shops were being encouraged to begin the sale of stamps to their 80,000,000 daily shoppers and 4,600,000 employees immediately.

"Apart from the fact that retailers are extremely anxious to play their full part in the national defense program by helping the Government to meet its financial obligations in this way," Major Namm continued, "there is another reason for participation by the retailers that might come under the head of enlightened self-interest.

"Thoughtful merchants throughout the land are looking ahead to the time when the war will be over and the country will be confronted with the problems growing out of postwar economy. The best thing that could happen to retail distribution would be for the merchants to find that their customers, instead of being debt-ridden, were fortified with a nest egg of savings they had accumulated through the purchase of defense stamps and bonds and in that way were able to maintain a firmer economic structure."

Bader's Flying Pals Drop Him New Leg

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The RAF delivered its strangest cargo of war to German-held Northern France—A new artificial leg for Wing Commander Douglas R. Bader, when his entire squadron flew across the Channel yesterday, it was disclosed today, to share the honor of dropping the metal leg by parachute near St. Omer, near where the legless ace is held prisoner after having been shot down nine days ago.

The Germans had sent word to the Air Ministry through the International Red Cross that the grinning, outspoken pilot was safe but that he had ruined one of his artificial legs when he hit the ground after bailing out of his flaming plane.

The London firm that made Commander Bader's original pair had a spare in reserve and the pilots of the flier's squadron promptly started competing for the job of making delivery.

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Admiral Byrd Tells U. S. It Must Awaken

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 — An appeal by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., for a spontaneous awakening—"before it is too late"—of all the people "exactly as if we were fighting a shooting war for our national self-preservation against the dictator world" featured a National Emergency Rally under the auspices of the Council for Democracy at Madison Square Garden last night.

Admiral Byrd appealed for the whole-hearted support of President Roosevelt and warned that action by the United States in the next eight months would decide the destiny of the Nation as the citadel or the destroyer of liberty.

"In this world-wide war of ideas, we cannot stand aside," he declared. "We may find ourselves forced into war with the whole dictator world.

"Secondly, we know that America faces a grave threat of economic chaos whether we have war or whether we don't.

"Thirdly, we know that complete economic chaos would inevitably result, as it did in Italy, Germany and Spain, in dictatorship for a dis-United States of America. We know these things. Why . . . is this country unwilling to face them? What are we going to do about them?"

It was Admiral Byrd's first public address since he had been called back to active duty in the Navy two years ago, and he and other speakers at the rally were heard by about 15,000 persons who comfortably filled the lower floor and the first balcony of the Garden and overflowed into the galleries.

All Sections Represented

It was a rainy summer night which held back the crowds, but the audience represented nearly every section of New York life, ranging from radicals to conservatives. All were equally enthusiastic in support of the stand by each speaker for aid in arming Britain, Russia and China and support of the Roosevelt foreign policy, and each was equally vehement in booing references to Hitler and Mussolini.

At the end of the rally, while collectors in red, white and blue took up contributions for the Council for Democracy, men and women mingled with them and distributed copies of the Daily Worker and Communist tracts.

Speakers other than Admiral Byrd, trans-Atlantic flier and Polar explorer, were Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, of the United States Supreme Court, who presided: Gov. Robert A. Hurley, of Connecticut; Carl Sandburg, poet and Lincoln biographer; Lewis E. Lawes, formerly Warden of Sing Sing Prison; Prof. William Y. Elliott, of Harvard University; Edward Corsi, Deputy Commissioner of Welfare; Samuel Shore, Vice President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, and John Macauley, Executive Secretary of the Student Defenders of Democracy and the Clearing House for Youth Groups.

Two national networks and four local stations radiocast the rally, the addresses being sent by short-wave to Europe and South America.

Admiral Byrd prefaced his address with a tribute to the unity of the men who accompanied him to the South Pole, all of them giving what they had to a "common destiny." On a much greater scale the United States now faces the same kind of a crisis, he said, "and we will come out of it with freedom and self-respect or we will come out of it as slaves."

Lauds Companions

"The outcome depends on us," he declared, "and if we hit the rocks there will be no one to rescue us."

Admiral Byrd declared he had "no personal ax to grind"; that there were "no strings" tied to him. He spoke for no group, no party, no official, and had no political ambition, he asserted. He had not consulted with the Administration on what he had to say, and spoke under the auspices of the Council of Democracy, "whose only partisanship is for Democracy." He enjoined the Nation "to face the first truth boldly." It was that this was "a war between two ideas; an age-old struggle between Democracy and tyranny, between freedom and slavery, between good and evil."

Everybody's War

"This is everybody's war," he continued. "This time the fight is to the death, and so far, as we all know, tyranny has won. Fifteen democracies have gone down like torpedoed ships, and the first to be invaded by Hitler's slave-idea was Germany itself.

"Adolf Hitler has declared that the world is not large enough for both Naziism and Democracy. He believes that the easy-going people of a free nation cannot compete with the force of a super-efficient dictatorship. He substitutes might for right, force for freedom. For God he has substituted himself and the worship of a soulless mechanical efficiency. That is the picture of one of the two worlds in conflict as we see it tonight. What of the other?"

The other—the world of the democracies—believes in the dignity and the equality of man, he stressed; that reason, truth and compassion can be in the end mightier than any bombing plane.

"It was our peacetime efficiency that invented and developed the very machines that Hitler has turned into hideous mechanized units to destroy free men," he recalled. "If this Nation had worked for nine years with no idea other than that of wholesale conquest of his neighbors, no one could have equaled in destructiveness our war machine. There is no Nazi superiority other than the temporary capacity to destroy human beings.

"That is the difference between us—the free world and the slave world."

Admiral Byrd referred to the annihilation of space, stressing how the world has shrunk in size. There was no more isolation, he declared. He urged that the Nation recognize the dangers that lie before it.

Admiral Byrd said it was not enough to demand unit, sweat and sacrifice. "We must know what to unite on, what work to undertake, what sacrifice to make," he declared.

Strike Stalls Detroit Transit; Automobile Workers Delayed

By the Associated Press

Detroit's streetcar and bus system was tied up today by a strike.

The Detroit strike became effective at 4 a. m., climaxing a jurisdictional dispute between rival American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations' unions. Sofe 400,000 factory and office workers in the motor city cast about hurriedly for emergency transportation to their jobs.

The Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators of America (A. F. of L.) voted the strike last night, and Mayor Edward J. Jeffries ordered the rival union, the State, County and Municipal Workers of America (C.I.O), to make no attempt to operate the transit system.

The Mayor, who sought to arrange a conference with leaders of the striking union, said he was dumfounded at the A. F. of L. unionists' action, in walking out four hours after their midnight strike vote. Michigan labor law requires a five-day "cooling-off period" after notice of intent of strike and a 30-day wait in disputes involving public utilities.

A survey of automobile factories important in defense work indicated many employees were from five minutes to an hour late arriving at their posts but in most cases production lines began on schedule without waiting for the stragglers.

An A. F. of L. spokesman said his group demanded exclusive bargaining rights for car and bus men, exclusive rights to use terminal bulletin boards, and an agreement with the City Department of Street Railways that no other union would have Amalgamated's privilege of checking off union dues.

New York—Gimbel's Department Store was the focus of a labor dispute which brought disorders and demonstrations. The store remained open despite a picket line formed by the United Department Store Employees of New York, C. I. O.

The union demanded a 40-hour, five-day week, a closed shop, arbitration machinery and a 5-cent-an-hour increase for salesmen, clerks, and other employees who now receive, the union said, $16 to $22 a week.

New Haven, Conn.—A C. I. O. strike held up production of some timing devices for bombers. The union claimed that the New Haven Clock Company had refused to bargain or to consent to an election of a bargaining agent. About 1,300 employees were idle.

Worcester, Mass.—Another labor dispute continued at the Leland-Gifford factory where airplane crankshafts are machined. C. I. O. steelworkers struck there Aug. 11, protesting the discharge of eight men who the union claimed were dropped for union activity. The union tentatively agreed last night to accept a peace formula, but the company withheld immediate action. The union claims 900 men are out; the company says 975 are working.

San Diego, Calif.—Construction of Camp Lockett for the 11th Cavalry Regiment at Campo was resumed after a one-day strike of 800 A. F. of L. building tradesmen.

K. G. Bitter, Secretary of the Building Trades and Labor Council, said the union men were instructed to return to work at the $1,250,000 project while the dispute was considered in Washington by a board of review.

The board includes representatives of the unions, the OPM and the War Department.

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U. S. Defense Allocations Top $51,000,000,000 Mark

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Allocations and commitments for the defense program topped $51,000,000,000 today and a prospective second lend-lease request may raise the total to more than $55,000,000,000.

Congress has appropriated $37,260,260,222 since July 1, 1940, for the Army, Navy, and other defense activities, in addition to the initial $7,000,000,000 lend-lease outlay and authorizations to spend $7,297,000,000, in addition to sums already appropriated, for completion of a two-ocean Navy.

Included in the total was a supplementary defense bill carrying $6,586,896,948, mostly for the Army, which Congress approved last week. This measure now awaits President Roosevelt's signature.

Here is a general breakdown of how the huge sums will be spent—in many cases over a period of years:

War Department — $24,805,321,523 for an Army of 1,500,000, a force of 36,000 planes, tanks, ammunition, new quarters, and supplies.

Navy Department—$9,421,487,646, for more ships for the two-ocean Navy, 10,000 planes, bases encircling the United States, new shore stations, equipment, and ammunition.

Other Agencies — $3,033,451,053 for all other defense activities such as the Maritime Commission's program of building and acquiring hundreds of new additional cargo ships.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas said that the new lend-lease appropriation probably would be for $4,000,000,000 but other informed sources said it might be nearer $7,000,000,000—the amount Congress originally appropriated last spring.

Appropriations Committee members also expect the War and Navy Departments to make still other requests for funds, although that total may be small in comparison with the money already made available.

Committee statistics showed that actual appropriations of this session of Congress which began Jan. 3 totaled $32,782,370,190, although many of the defense items contained authority to proceed in long-term projects, such as constructing of battleships, for which the Government was commtited to make new appropriations in the future.

Roman Catholic Aid to Russia Urged By Murphy as Lesser of Two Evils

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 20 (AP)—The Knights of Columbus, militant enemy of Communism, had before it today a plea by Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy that Roman Catholics and other Christians join in aiding Russia during her war with Germany.

In a speech before the Fraternity's 59th annual convention, Mr. Justice Murphy asserted Naziism constituted a greater menace to the Church than did Communism, and that helping Russia at this time wouldn't mean embracing its political and economic doctrines.

The delegates cheered loudly last night when Mr. Justice Murphy said:

"We stand against Communism, but we should not permit this to blind us to our own interest and to the major fact that the great and immediate threat to our position and standing as a great Nation is Nazi Germany with its inordinate ambitions, its hated philosophy and its superb military organization."

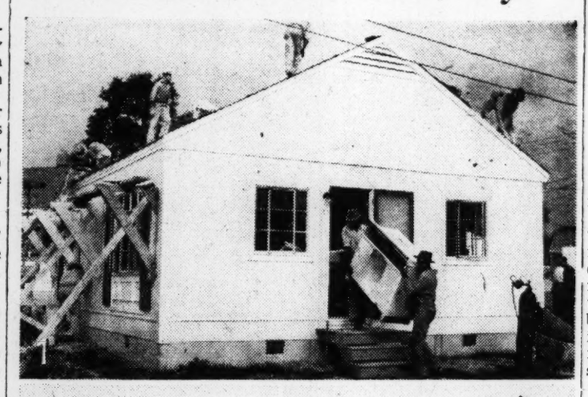
After weighing Communism and Naziism at length, the Jurist said that neither was acceptable to the people of the United States.

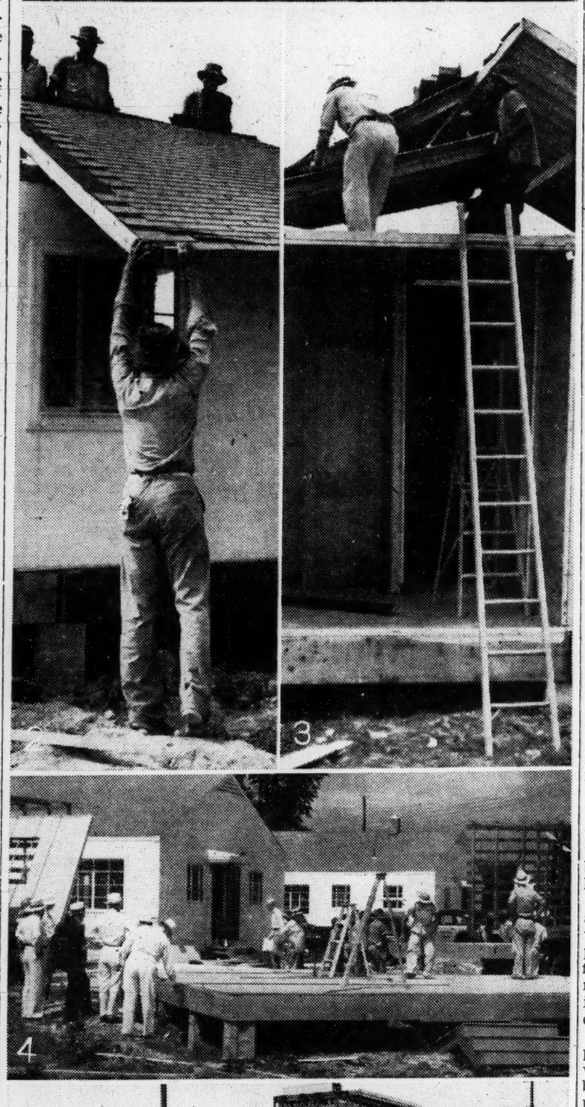
"But," he added, "we know that Naziism, with its superior competence and perverted intelligence, its extraordinary energy and missionary zeal, its profound belief in racial superiority and destiny, its fanatical intolerance, and above all its tremendous military power and skill, is by far the greater menace to free nations and free institutions. It is at present the real menace."

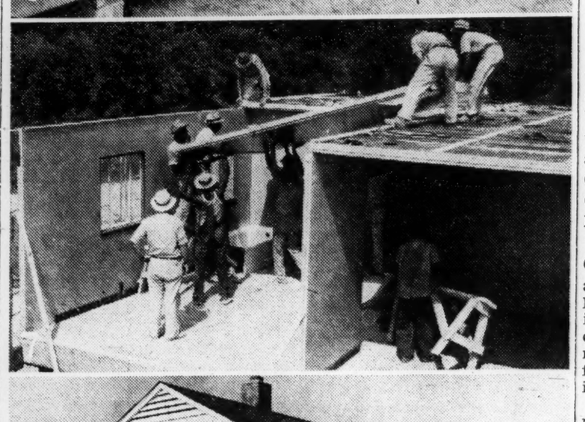
The Jurist said it was abundantly clear that "under Nazi rule no religion would remain free," and that "any concessions thus far made to religious bodies have been made solely for reasons of convenience and opportunism."

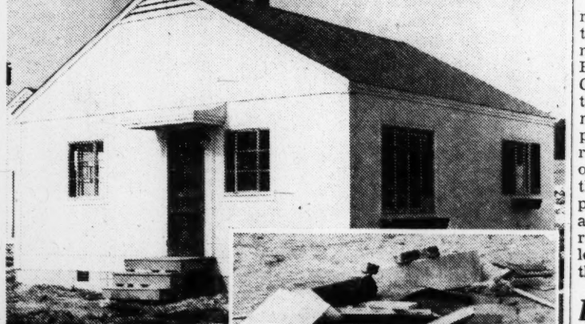
Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, spoke of the German conquests as "evil forces loosened upon the world from which no nation and no people are safe." He pictured Americans as "rudely awakened and heroically responding to the danger."

House Rebuilt in a Day









Federal Works Agency

What Happened at Indian Head, Md.

Eleven companies are putting up demountable houses at the Navy powder factory at Indian Head. These pictures tell the story of how one prefabricated house was dismantled, taken 40 miles by truck and rebuilt, and it all took place between 7:30 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. (1) The dismantling under way at 8:15. (2) The roof begins to come off at 8:45. (3) More is being removed at 9. (4) All of the superstructure has disappeared by 10:25. (5) It's on the way to new location at 10:45. (6) The new foundation is reassembled by 1:15. (7) Putting up the walls at 2:15. (8) It's all together again at 4. (9) What was left over after rebuilding not fit for reuse.

House Razed, Moved, Rebuilt In Single Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIAN HEAD, Md. — Don't be frightened by ghost-towns. In the future they may be vanished over night.

At the Federal Works Agency's "guinea pig" housing project here recently, one of the new prefabricated, demountable houses was dismantled, carried 40 miles around the countryside by truck, and rebuilt—all between 7:30 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. Only a few broken bricks and some shingles were left over.

Eleven companies are putting up demountable houses on an experimental basis at the United States Navy powder factory here. Under the terms of their contracts with the Government each will be required to take one of their houses down and re-erect it, with officials looking on.

If the Government can build demountable houses in isolated defense areas, it will avoid "ghost towns" after the emergency is over, Federal Works officials point out. People could move their houses to the suburbs of cities, to farms for tenant houses, or to beaches or mountains for summer cottages.

Just a Day's Job

Development of demountable, prefabricated housing in connection with defense housing program has been slow, but the experimental project here is now reaching a stage where officials are able to draw some conclusions as to its feasibility.

The house which was demounted in the first test was one produced by the National Homes Corporation of La Fayette, Ind., and bought by the Government for $2,950.

Demounting began at 7:30 in the morning. The house was completely taken down and all of the sections, plumbing, and kitchen fixtures, chimney bricks, and foundation blocks were loaded on three trucks by 10:30 a. m. In order to test the durability of the materials, they were sent on a 40-mile ride over back country roads in rural Maryland, then brought back to new foundations at the Indian Head site. Re-erection began at 12:30 p. m. and by 4 o'clock the house was under roof again.

Slight Loss in Materials

Net loss in materials not reusable after the house was moved was about $150. A few boards, bricks, tile pipes, and bent nails had to be replaced.

Twenty-eight workmen put in approximately 68 hours to bring the house down and 200 hours to put it back up again. The latter figure includes work in constructing new foundation piers, new plumbing connections, and replacing damaged shingles.

Only four of the 11 companies putting up demountable houses were in the business commercially before the Government's "guinea pig" project was initiated. The houses are made of various materials, including plywood, steel, and composition board. One is constructed of pressed board made out of old newspapers.

Labor: Debt to Democracy

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Labor, with more at stake in the current crisis than any other group in society, must help keep democracy alive, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson declared today.

"The Government has kept faith with labor. The Government has helped make democracy a real and vital thing for labor," Mr. Patterson told the New York State Federation of Labor's 78th annual convention in a prepared address.

Labor, he added "must be—and we know it is—ready to make any and all sacrifices along with every other group to help preserve democracy.

"The war abroad is labor's war. It is labor that has suffered the wounds and the agony. It is labor abroad that has manned the bulwarks of democracy's defenses.

"There is our example! Labor here will see to it that the tempo of production increases faster and faster. Labor will see to it that the weapons our soldiers need are turned out faster and faster, that the munitions needed abroad are manufactured faster and faster.

"Labor will work for national unity, a unity of resolution that the ways of the aggressor shall not prevail, that democracy shall survive."

No British Press At Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—Denial that British newspapermen were aboard the battleship Prince of Wales, of the Royal Navy, during the meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill was issued by Sir Gerald Campbell, Director-General of British Information Services in the United States, here today. Sir Gerald said his announcement was at the request of the Ministry of Information in London. Obviously it was to correct reports in this country that while American newspaper reporters were barred from the meeting, British journalists were admitted.

"Two well known authors represented the Ministry of Information on board with the object of making a historic record for British official purposes," Sir Gerald continued. "There is no intention of releasing any of their material for the British newspapers. Photographs and newsreels were taken on the instance of the Ministry of Information for the benefit of the press and the public of the United States as well as of Great Britain. In fact, photographers and newsreels were released in the United States before they were releasd in Grat Britain."

Brooklyn Fire Theory Exploded

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—A special board of inquiry went into its second-day session today into the cause of Brooklyn's $1,500,000 waterfront blaze as police dissipated a possibility that sabotage might have been at the bottom of the tragedy and destruction.

Three bomb-like cylinders were discovered on the afterdeck of the ruined Cuban mail liner Panuco, which gave rise to the sabotage theory but it was learned that more than 100 similar objects were in a compartment aboard the vessel.

Why Weren't U. S. Reporters At Secret Sea Parley?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The full story of how the plans for newspaper coverage of the secret Roosevelt-Churchill conference at sea miscarried is just becoming apparent.

The tale, which is only now piecing itself together, involves misunderstanding and mismanagement, and to the American Press, at least, it represents an unsatisfactory professional phase of an otherwise doubtless satisfactory conference.

In the perspective of history the fact that two British "literary gentlemen" were attached to the Prime Minister's party and no American correspondents, literary or not, were allowed to accompany the President will hardly be worth a footnote, but in case it is—and even small facts concerning large news have their place—here is the account of what happened and what didn't happen, as understood by the Washington press corps:

It was President Roosevelt's understanding that it was the desire of the British Government that the meeting between himself and Mr. Churchill be both arranged and conducted in absolute privacy and that no representative of the press, either British or American, were to be present or attached to either party.

The Press Is Banned

Acting upon this understanding, President Roosevelt did not allow even the correspondents of the three press association, the Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News Service, to follow the President's yacht, the Potomac, on a near-by Navy cruiser, as is his practice when at sea.

However, when the President first met the Prime Minister, presumably aboard the British warship, the Prince of Wales, he noticed that wherever Mr. Churchill went a British Ministry of Information photographer was sure to follow.

Consequently, recognizing that he had prevented American news reel and picture agencies from enjoying comparable facilities as would be available to the British press—and even prevented them having a single representative to serve them jointly—immediately ordered that the Navy put its most qualified photographer available on the job and turn over its pictures to the American services.

"Amateur" Photography

From the standpoint of American news reel and picture agencies, that was an appreciated act on the part of the President, except for the fact, according to newsreel executives, that out of 2,000 feet of film received only about 200 feet were usable and that the work as a whole, from a technical standpoint, was "amateurish" and "distinctly below the standards of professional camera fare." But the President is not to blame for that and the newsreel men said they were reluctant to criticize too harshly material which was given to them for nothing.

However, about 4,400 feet of movie film from the British Ministry of Information cameras are in the act of being flown to the United States and they will be simultaneously released in both countries.

Now about the newspaper coverage itself, Paul Patterson, Publisher of the Baltimore Sun papers, made this statement in the course of a cabled dispatch from London:

"The Ministry of Information took great pains to provide a special staff to record the event for history and to supply a complete account for the press, but intimations were received here to the effect that the appearance of this staff . . . was not favorably received by the President."

U. S. Press Ignored

Now the fact of the matter, as understood in Washington—and there is every reason to believe it is the fact—is that President Roosevelt was not displeased, per se, by the appearance of the Ministry of Information's "special staff" but he was displeased that either through misunderstanding or misinformation, similar press facilities were not available to American correspondents serving the American press.

But when Mr. Roosevelt asked about these British reporters, who were aboard the Prince of Wales, he was assured that they were not really reporters, but "literary gentlemen who write books."

Well, that didn't impress the President as any reason why similar newspaper representation shouldn't have been extended to the American press and he pointed out that while obviously an unlimited number of American correspondents could not be present, the representatives of the three press associations invariably accompany the President and in turn serve the entire American press. He also remarked that American newspaper correspondents often write books which are quite literary.

President's Solution

There is no reason to believe that the President was anything but amiable and tactful and friendly over this incident and since there was nothing he could do to remedy the no doubt unintended discrimination he insisted upon the best and most fair arrangement he could think of. He obtained this agreement:

That anything whatsoever which these "literary gentlemen" temporarily attached to the British Ministry of Information write during the next two years for newspapers, magazines, or books be made simultaneously available without charge to the three American Press Associations for publication in any American newspaper which cares to use it.

Mr. Roosevelt has stated for the record that he did not at any time meet or talk with either of the two British press representatives, that they were not at any time present on the American cruiser, U. S. S. Augusta, on which all but one of the meetings with Mr. Churchill were held, and apparently had contact only with the British members of the conference.

Interests Guarded

Washington correspondents, on the whole, feel that the President represented their interests as earnestly and as effectively as possible under the circumstances, that the understanding which he exacted for simultaneous publication of everything for two years was beneficial but do not overlook the fact that every first-hand newspaper account which can be written of this momentous chapter of world history must come—except for the participants themselves—from British writers.

There are no unhealable hard feelings; just very profound regrets. It is recognized that what happened resulted from a misunderstanding in the advance arrangements, which were necessarily closely guarded, and it is hoped that this single experience will protect the future against any repetition.

'President Quotes Lincoln'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 20

A correspondent asked President Roosevelt at his mid-week press conference if Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, thought Great Britain could win the war without the United States as full ally.

The President explained that he did not feel he wished to answer the question because it was too "headliny" without real substance.

Mr. Roosevelt then warned against the "up and down psychology" of the democratic peoples who swing from unjustified optimism to unjustified pessimism because of day-to-day developments.

To illustrate his point, that this war can only be won by hard, tough fighting, and to bring home the need of not becoming so accustomed to the peril of Naziism that the country is no longer alert to it, the President said he wished to read a passage from Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln."

He took a few moments to fish through a deep pile of documents on his desk and read aloud the account of Lincoln's message to a group of women callers, led by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore of Chicago, who were interviewing the President after the Civil War had been in progress a year. The passage follows:

"'I have no word of encouragement to give,' was the slow, blunt (Lincoln) reply. 'The military situation is far from bright; and the country knows it as well as I do.'

"The women were silent. They knew it was a heart-to-heart talk, that he was telling them what he could not well tell the country, that he was frankly relieving the burden of an overweighted mind. It was a silence of a moment, but 'deep and painful,' says Mrs. Livermore.

"The President went on: 'The fact is the people have not yet made up their minds that we are at war with the South. They have not buckled down to the determination to fight this war through: for they have got the idea into their heads that we are going to get out of this fix somehow by strategy! That's the word—strategy! General McClellan thinks he is going to whip the Rebels by strategy; and the Army has got the same notion. They have no idea that the war is to be carried on and put through by hard, tough fighting, that it will hurt somebody; and no headway is going to be made while this delusion lasts.'"

A reporter then asked Mr. Roosevelt what he would say if he were writing this story for the papers.

"President quotes Lincoln and draws parallel," the President replied.

Debate on U. S. Role in Peace Widens Split Among Senators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—A debate precipitated by the denunciation of a newspaperman as guilty of "a deliberate and intentional and premeditated falsehood" has carried the running controversy between Senate Administration leaders and isolationists one step farther, and rung up the curtain on a new phase of the debate—America's part in the peace after the war rather than America's part in the war.

The Senate debate was more than the blowing-off of steam by Administration opponents that has followed practically every step of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy so far, whether the repeal of the arms embargo, the Lend-lease bill, or the transfer of 50 destroyers to Britain.

Other debates have fallen into a regular pattern: The President takes some definite action, opponents make their objections known, and—the presidential program goes into effect. A senatorial discussion of Mr. Roosevelt's dramatic meeting with Prime Minister Winston Churchill was inevitable under these circumstances, and took place yesterday with about the same spokesmen expected, Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, defending and expressing the President's action, and isolationists Hiram Johnson (R) of California, Bennett C. Clark (R) of of Missouri, and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio leading the hue and cry against the President's leadership.

Sharpening of Issues

What differentiated the controversy from earlier ones was the intensification of emotions, the sharpening of the issues, revelation of new arguments that will be used against the President's course, and the injection of the terms of peace into the dispute as well as the immediate question of winning the war.

Specifically what precipitated the debate was a news article written by Chesley Manley, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, isolationist leader of the Midwest, which purported to reveal what had transpired between President Roosevelt and his congressional leaders at their conference following Mr. Roosevelt's return from meeting Mr. Churchill. The article was printed in a Washington paper.

Paragraph by paragraph, Senator Barkley, on the floor of the chamber, read the article aloud and denied it, declaring he had checked with each member at the President's conference and ascertained that none of them had made the reputed statements attributed to unnamed congressional leaders at the conference in the article. The article purported to reveal the "grand strategy" of the British and American Governments, calling for a military invasion of Germany and requiring "assistance of a vast American expeditionary force."

Less important than the single newspaper article was the fact that strategy on both sides of the deepening struggle chose the particular arguments they did. For the isolationists the charge that Mr. Roosevelt intends to send abroad a "vast American expeditionary force" is the standard argument and the allegation that he discussed it with Mr. Churchill is simply a new variation of it; for the Administration, the ground has been repeatedly taken that no such force has been discussed.

Growing out of the debate Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, asked if a second newspaper account to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt assured his congressional visitors that he had made "no new commitments" was accurate. Senator Barkley replied that the President had already given out to the public that he made no new commitments.

Then debate turned on sixth of the famous Eight Points in the Roosevelt-Churchill talks, dealing with peace after the war.

"Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Johnson Hits Soviet Tie

According to isolationist Hiram Johnson this means "and no other construction or interpretation can be put upon the language" that a postwar commitment has been entered into. He denounced the connection of Soviet Russia with the alleged commitment.

Senator Barkley retorted that it is not "a military commitment in any sense of the word but . . . is a noble and high-minded statement of ambitions, desires and hopes" finding response, he said, not only in American hearts but in the hearts of people throughout the world.

Senator Clark argued that the presence of the President on a belligerent battleship might have created an international crisis if the latter had been attacked by a German bomber.

Senator Barkley agreed that it would have created a situation "that would have excited the American people and involved some difficulty with the enemy power."

But, he added, "the President of the United States in pursuance of his duty was willing to undergo that risk, if it was a risk, in order that he might give the world, in conjunction with the head of the British Government, an inspiring and noble statement of aspirations on the part of our Government," and he added that he honored the President for his courage both in going to sea and in giving out that statement, with Mr. Churchill.

The situation ended with what is technically bracketed in the Congressional Record as "(manifestations of applause in the galleries)."

Antiques: Rare Silver Pieces Given Boston Museum

Work of silversmiths, mostly of Boston, discloses skill of colonial period.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Recent gifts, by two donors, of a dozen or more pieces of American and English silverware of the 1700s are announced in the current bulletin of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. These pieces are the work of 10 silversmiths, all but one belonging to Boston or vicinity. The exception is Hester Bateman of London.

The covered bowl at top left is of 5½ inches diameter, the work of Jacob Hurd (1702-1758) of Boston, the cover neatly designed to serve when reversed, as a base for the bowl. It could be used, too, as a separate salver. Jacob had a son, Nathaniel, who also was a skilled silversmith, but was better known as an expert engraver, especially on copperplate. Another son, Benjamin, followed his father's craft.

The small covered cup with two handles and a small spout (at lower left), modest in form and size, is the most important piece mentioned in the announcement, judged by connoisseurs' standards. It is the work of Jeremiah Dummer (1645-1718), who not only was one of the first silversmiths of American birth but, after becoming established in his trade, he became a large owner of lands, a merchant engaged in shipping, an honored public official of Massachusetts Colony. Altogether, his character and accomplishments made him an outstanding native silversmith in a period when this craft was highly respected and gave its members distinction in their communities.

In the course of his career Jeremiah Dummer undoubtedly made many hundreds of articles, but only 94 are now known to exist, most of these still being in possession of Massachusetts or Connecticut churches for which they were made.

Spout Cup Given Museum Was Peculiar to America

While 17 tankards have survived, and 45 cups of several forms are held for the most part by churches, the spout cup shown here is the only piece of its type so far discovered. It was presented to the Museum by Mrs. Horatio A. Lamb.

As no example of this shape of silver is known to have been made in Europe, the spout cup is believed to have been conceived in America, where a few have been found. Evidently they were made for carrying hot drinks to an invalid.

The hexagonal pepper box, 3⅜ inches high, is stamped "Gray" and is attributed to Samuel Gray who was working in Boston in 1748. This form of silverware is not common among surviving pieces, and always is considered a prize by collectors, whether or not made by a distinguished craftsman. This was presented by Miss Amelia Peabody, with a porringer by the same maker, another by William Jones of Marblehead, Mass., (1694-1730), a three-piece tea set by William Moulton and two pairs of spoons.

The urn for hot water or beverage, (right) made by Hester Bateman, stands out here among smaller objects for its symmetry, airy proportions and refinement of ornament and engraving. In 1790, when it was made, the influence of Robert Adam's revival of classic design in architecture had come to dominate all decorative art. To appreciate this piece properly, it should be thought of as used in a room where the decorative ideas of Adam were applied throughout.

The doorways would be distinguished by slender columns, and the woodwork decorated with delicate floral and animal motifs, cast in molds and applied. Slender wreaths, swags, ribbons, and pendants of flowers or drapery, such as Wedgwood adopted for some of his fine chinaware, would appear on mantels, over doorways on columns; and in most elaborate manner on the ceiling, enclosed in circles and a single decisive oval.

Soft Tones as Background For Gilded Ornaments

White, greens, and other colors in softened tones would make the background for those molded ornaments, which usually were gilded. Large painted areas would be broken by plaques or panels of landscapes, or flowers, or figure groups, painted by accomplished artists. Furniture, as a rule, would harmonize with the walls and woodwork in its lines, colors, and ornament, curves being found only on chair backs or on the fronts of wall tables and cabinets. On unpainted furniture, light-colored woods would be used for veneers laid in patterns or inlaid as marquetry. In either case, we may think of the carpet as of light tones, its pattern blending with the general scheme.

It was to the taste of these years that Wedgwood, already mentioned, catered; and it may be what he followed in his home, for he was a man of standing among persons of wealth and learning. So one might go on, outlining a picture of a fine home interior of the 1790s, when the four marks required by law were stamped on this urn in the shop of Hester Bateman, probably at 107 Bunhill Row.

Women's names appear occasionally in lists of the company, the organization to which all workers in either gold or silver must be admitted before being allowed to sell their products. The comparatively frequent appearance of Hester Bateman's stamp is of interest as evidence of the large quantity of one woman's output, rather than because women were rare exceptions among English silversmiths of her time. At least 10 are listed as active between 1750-1800.

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Part of Silver Collection Given Boston Museum

The collection of early American silverware at the Boston Museum has been further increased by receipt of several gifts which have just been announced, four of these items being pictured above. At top left is a covered bowl five and three-eighths inches in diameter, made by Jacob Hurd, 1702-1758. It bears the engraved coat of arms of the Henchman family. The urn for hot water or beverage, at right, stands 24 inches in height and bears the hall marks of Hester Bateman, London, 1790. This is a beautifully modeled design following the Adam style with rare refinement in both outlines and engraving. At left is a spout cup five and one-quarter inches high, made by Jeremiah Dummer, 1645-1718, who learned his trade from the earliest American silversmith, John Hull. Dummer's work is highly prized, this particular spout cup being a unique piece, no other of its form having appeared from his hands. The pepper shaker is marked merely "Gray" and is supposed to be the work of Samuel Gray of Boston, born in 1710 and worked in 1748.

Glass Number

Twice a year glass and china are the special subjects of an issue of Antiques magazine, the current August number being one of these. Among contributors are genial authorities whose writings have led us to consider them as friends, whether we are acquaintances in person or not.

No one, I think, is better fitted than Helen McKearin to write on American glass, which is her subject here. Nina Fletcher Little chose Ceramic Chinoiserie as her title. She will be remembered by many as the author of an enlightening series on chinaware, printed in these columns last year. Medallion paper weights is Lura Woodside Watkin's topic—just one of the numerous classes into which devotees have divided these alluring masses of clear and colored glass.

Harry Hall continues to pursue elusive ruins of Connecticut glass factories started about 1850 and lasting for 20 to 30 years. Results of his research at the West Willington plant are published in this number, with added light supplied by lately discovered documents relating to the company's operations. Still other articles are listed, along with groups of short items that so often hold choice bits of news of query and reply.

Period Dining Rooms Exhibited

Old Dartmouth Historical Society of New Bedford, Mass., has sent us several photographs of their Summer Loan Exhibition, which is being held in the Dartmouth section of the Whaling Museum, New Bedford. The attractions of the permanent collections of the Society have been supplemented by a series of dining-room settings in styles dating from 1650 to 1860. Much furniture, tableware, and numerous costumes have been loaned from the City's old homes.

The earliest of these groups has a trestle table of pine, set with wood plates and with burl bowls of several sizes, each with its wooden spoon of suitable size; the mugs, too, are of wood. A room of the 1700s may have furniture of mahogany, as in the home of persons of wealth; or it may be of maple or cherry as used by those of modest means. Both are shown. Such a variety in quality, as well as in date, allows the diplay of a wide range of types.

This Society takes its name from that of the original town of Dartmouth, of which the little settlement of Bedford Village was once a small part. But that was long before the days of whaling, during which the village grew to an independent city. "Old" Dartmouth township still exists though smaller in area than originally.

F.D.R. Appeals To Patriotism At Kearny, N.J.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—President Roosevelt in effect appealed to the patriotism of both employers and employees in the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company's strike at Kearny, N. J., the Nation's most serious defense stoppage—to bring the 13-day disagreement that began Aug. 7 to an end, and minimized the sole point of difference between them.

Significantly, Mr. Roosevelt did not mention the National Defense Labor Mediation Board's recommended settlement, which the union has accepted and the company rejected. Cutting through all arguments for one side or another, Mr. Roosevelt, in letters to John Green, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations shipbuilders' union on one side, urged that 17,000 strikers "return to your work at once" while a parallel letter to L. H. Korndorff, President of the big plant which has $493,000,000 of defense contracts, urged him to find terms of agreement with his men.

The issue that has kept the two sides divided is a single matter, the Mediation Board's recommendation that the company grant a maintenance of membership clause in its contract with the men. Mr. Korndorff charges that amounts to the "closed shop." The Mediation Board pooh-poohs the charge.

The President's letter to Mr. Green read:

"The importance to national defense of the production of ships in your plant is so much greater than the point of difference between you and your employer that I am asking you both to return to your work at once.

"It is my hope that neither employees nor employers will in the present emergency, sever the good relationship that had existed between them in the past to the detriment of the national welfare. I hope, therefore, that you and Mr. Korndorff will talk this over today. If I can help further, let me know."

Ickes Blast at Private Power

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 20 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes is convinced that private utilities alone are to blame for the growth of Government-sponsored power operations which he is determined shall be expanded to the very limit.

"There would be no public power versus private power issue in this Country today if the private utilities had been satisfied with a reasonable profit, if they had not engaged in corrupting our political life," the Secretary of Interior declared last night.

"If you check up on those who are trying to make the people believe the Federal Government has been taking advantage of you by spending hundreds of millions of dollars out here in order to make you economically free, you will probably discover a private utility man, or a little brother of a private utility man."

Addressing a mass-meeting in this public-power conscious section of the Northwest, Mr. Ickes took occasion also to proclaim his belief that industrial leaders worked in league to achieve their own advantages without regard for public economy.

Mr. Ickes said that gasoline rationing would be extended to the West, and that the entire Northwest should operate under one public power hookup without private competition.

"The actual (gasoline) shortage isn't in the West, but I think you ought to share the transportation difficulty which causes the shortage in the East," said Mr. Ickes.

The Secretary refused to comment on two elections last year, in which Spokane voters rejected methods to bring Grand Coulee power to Spokane for municipal distribution, other than "I have my own ideas on the far-sightedness of that."

"The entire Northwest should be public power without exception," he added.

Mr. Ickes favors the Hill bill for a single administrator of Grand Coulee-Bonneville power.

Under the bill, the Secretary said the Interior Department would be enabled to provide funds for the purchase of public utilities where they interferred with public power development.

"Under that clause, I'm in favor of buying all private systems in the Northwest. And I mean all of them, not just picking out the cream and letting the private companies hold the poor parts. I'm in favor of paying what they're worth, too, but not a cent more."

Bombing Arrests

HAVANA, Aug. 20 (AP)—Four members of a hospital workers union were arrested in connection with the bombing of two shoe stores, a factory and a supply house.

Police charged the four men were members of a committee which had asked pay rises for hospital workers and threatened to "turn the labor case over to a terrorist group" if it were not adjusted. Twelve persons were injured in the bombings.

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U. S. Blitz Defense Success

CAMP POLK, La., Aug. 20 (AP)—The Army's antidote for modern blitz warfare got its first real test in Third Army maneuvers and was found by officers to be highly capable of dealing havoc to enemy armored tank spearheads.

The new weapon is a destroyer force, or "DF" as the Army already has dubbed it, focusing devastating shell fire on enemy tanks before they can start a front line smash.

Three highly maneuverable motorized "DF" groups have been ordered organized by the War Department for the inter-Army games in Louisiana next month, but the Third Army's Fifth Corps commander, Maj. Gen. Edmund L. Daley, unveiled a destroyer group for preliminary test.

Thirty-seven and 75 mm. cannons, augmented by small infantry, engineer, air and armored scout car detachments, plus a signal unit, blasted enemy tanks converging for an intended power thrust.

Under this withering fire from close range advancing tanks were ruled blown apart and their crews, groping in heavy smoke screens, annihilated in 50-caliber machine-gun barrages.

Top ranking General Staff officers, including Lieut.-Gen. Lesley McNair, Army Chief of Staff, and foreign observers saw the first full dress showing of "DF" in action resulting in hypothetical destruction of nearly half the "enemy's" tank strength.

"This is a blitz defense for the blitzkrieg," was the way Lieut.-Gen. Walter Krueger, commanding the Third Army, described the new integrated anti-tank group.

General Krueger yesterday a halt to the initial Third Army maneuver problem after the "Blue" forces battled through enemy lines over a 35-mile battle front and virtually routed the "Red" forces. A critique will be held on the first phase Thursday and commanders will be given free rein in the second problem starting Sunday.

Need for Sacrifice Stressed by Sloan

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan, Chairman of General Motors, believes America has reached the sacrifice stage in the production race with Hitler.

Shortages of labor and materials must be met by sacrifices of priorities, and shortage of goods must be met by measures to control price inflation, he told the Commonwealth Club yesterday.

"I believe control of prices is an essential element in this great program in which we are involved," the leader in the automobile industry asserted.

He called for control of the "component parts" of inflation—readjustment of purchasing power by control of wages and taxes.

"The most fundamental element of all is wages.

"Unless we control the component parts of prices, we cannot control prices themselves."

As to taxes, Mr. Sloan recommended reduction of income tax exemptions and taxing wages at the source.

"The wage earner can well afford a tax of two or three per cent. He is getting more out of this situation, which is one from which no one wants to make a profit, than anybody else. His purchasing power has been tremendously enhanced."

Soviet and Japan Agree on Border

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (AP)—A joint Mongolian - Manchukuoan Technical Commission has completed the demarcation of a 180-mile frontier strip in the area where Russian and Japanese troops clashed in the summer of 1939, it was officially announced today.

Representatives of the U. S. S. R., Japan, Mongolia and Manchukuo will meet Sept. 22 at Harbin to sign a final frontier agreement, it was said.

Observers said completion of the border demarcation signified the removal of an important obstacle to a general improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations.

Text of Draft Release

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The War Department's statement on the release of Selectees, National Guardsmen and Reserve officers from training service follows:

In view of the approaching termination of 12 months' service for the early increments of the National Guard (some 150,000 men) inducted last fall, 10,000 Reserve officers and the 20,000 selectees who were inducted in November and December, the War Department today (Aug. 19) announced that the following instructions are being issued to the field concerning their release from active service.

Assuming that our present situation continues without more serious developments, enlisted men of the National Guard and selectees now in training will be released from active duty on their own application and in accordance with the following priorities: First, dependency and hardship cases when properly established; second, men 28 years of age or over on July 1, 1941, regardless of length of service and in order of length of active Federal service, and third, married men who desire discharge at the end of their 12 months' service.

In Time for Christmas

Enlisted men of the Regular Army whose three-year term of service is completed prior to Dec. 31, 1941, will be discharged unless they desire to re-enlist and are qualified for re-enlistment.

In order that the men due for release from active service in 1941, numbering almost 200,000, may reach their homes prior to the Christmas holidays, the release of those men will be accomplished prior to Dec. 10, 1941.

Releases from units will be made at approximately a uniform rate so that the efficiency of the organization will not be too seriously lowered. However, except for dependency, hardship, or other emergency cases, men will not be released while their units are engaged in maneuvers or other special training exercises.

Still assuming that this country does not become more seriously involved in the international situation, it is anticipated that enlisted men of the National Guard and selectees, other than those for whom priorities are announced, will be released from active duty after an average of about 18 months' total active service, some as early as 14 months. The actual period of service will depend upon the location of the units, their schedule of preparation, and the assigned missions.

For Those Who Wish to Stay

Those enlisted men who are eligible for release and who desire to remain on active duty beyond the period of 12 months may do so, either by enlisting in the Regular Army for a period of three years or by extending on their own request their term of active service to the total of 30 months now authorized by law.

Some time ago instructions were issued that soldiers in the Regular Army would not be allowed to re-enlist unless they were non-commissioned officers or had clearly demonstrated an ability which would warrant their appointment as non-commissioned officers, or unless they had specialist training. The same standard is to be applied to men who are 28 years old or older, selectees, or National Guardsmen. This procedure will result in steady improvement in the quality of the soldier on active duty.

Instructions were issued by the War Department in February of this year directing that approximately 50 per cent of the Reserve officers would be released from active duty on the completion of 12 months' service. The details have not been completed covering a similar procedure of relief from active duty for National Guard officers. In general, release from active duty of National Guard officers will be on the same basis as for the Reserve Corps.

The general purpose of the foregoing procedure is to permit the military training of annual increments of officers and enlisted men by replacing those now in active service as rapidly as the situation permits. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to hold in service any individual now in training for the full term permissible under the law.

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World Credo Forecasts Social Gains

Continued from Page 1

democratic way of life—economically and socially

Consequently, "improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security" are to the President primary peace aims which make the destruction of Nazi tyranny worth fighting for.

Consequently, the "fifth principle" which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill enunciated as representative of the "national policies of their respective countries" looks forward not merely to achieving a political peace but to creating the economic and social basis which will give the greatest possible number of persons the largest possible stake in maintaining that peace.

Social Changes Demanded

Consequently, Point Five bespeaks, without elaboration but with plenty of room for elaboration, the conviction of the American and British Governments that the peace of democracy — as opposed to the peace of appeasement — must be a peace which embraces significant social changes.

In a word, I would say that Point Five is the peace aim of social change.

What then does this peace aim contain? What does it hold out to Americans and Britons and Hitler-freed Germans and free people everywhere? What are its objectives? What policies will it require during the hard strain of demobilization? What will be its postwar framework? What its first practical steps?

These questions cannot be answered fully. The answers will evolve and unfold under the impact of events. But some substance can be given to them. First, then:

Objectives: Because until very lately President Roosevelt has not felt that, as far as he was concerned, peace aims could be usefully discussed until the war was won, his own published speeches and writings added little to his known views, but in recent months John G. Winant, his particularly personal choice for the American Ambassadorship in London and a thinker whose views closely parallel the President's in this field, has made several suggestive and significant observations.

"The war," Ambassador Winant has said, "is a war of and for social principles."

It would seem fair to conclude that Point Five looks forward to a peace which will be "of and for social principles."

"It is wise," Ambassador Winant has said, "in thinking towards the future, to look briefly towards the past. In the interval between world wars, amid mounting economic and social unrest, a conviction became more widespread that the world belongs to the common people."

It would seem fair to conclude that Point Five looks forward to a peace more fully dedicated to the "common people," embracing new efforts to improve their "labor standards, economic advancement and social security."

"The cornerstone of the future, at least," Ambassador Winant has said, "is already apparent from the mistakes of the past. Political democracy must be broadened to include economic stability and social security. The waste of resources which has been effectively eliminated in time of war must not be allowed to return once peace has come. . . .

"No opportunity to enlarge the social content of democracy must be lost. No opportunity to strengthen the fundamental, social and civil rights of the great majority of citizens must be neglected. No opportunity to wipe out the want and the hopelessness of the pre-war period must be ignored."

It would seem fair to conclude that Point Five is premised on the conviction that "political peace" is not enough, that it must be broadened to include "economic stability and social security, that it must try to "enlarge the social content of democracy," to "strengthen fundamental social and civil rights" and to "wipe out the want and the hopelessness of the pre-war period."

Policies of demobilization: Not only the Department of State but numerous other departments and agencies of the Federal Government are giving careful attention to ways and means for returning the world to a peacetime economy —to peacetime living—with as few shocks and dislocations as possible and thereby to usher in a better and livable peace, in the words of the joint declaration, "a better future for the world." These ways and means reach to the "fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field" and will include as contemplated:

Each government would be asked to bring about the orderly demobilization of its rearmament economy along parallel lines.

In order to bridge the transitional period through which private industry moves from war production to peace production the Governments will aid the transition by expending public funds for useful public works and as far as the United States is concerned a substantial reservoir of such projects is already on hand and will be kept up to date.

The Governments will be expected to undertake parallel industrial expansion programs in which the deferred demand for nonmilitary public works and unfulfilled consumer requirements will provide a considerable impetus.

The victorious countries will be counted on to provide vitally needed new capital not only for Europe but also for China, Africa, and Latin America to stimulate urgent industrialization.

American resources will be largely called upon to feed the impoverished, undernourished populations which have been under Nazi domination. On this point Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, said officially two weeks ago:

"It is the plan of this Government, when the tide of barbarity shall be rolled back, to turn the full measure of its economic strength to bringing help, relief, and sustenance to the tens of millions of families in many countries who are now hungry, cold, homeless, sick, separated or in prison by the ruthless act of a group of tyrants."

Longer-term postwar policies: "Fullest collaboration . . . in the economic field" contemplates, in the view of the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, "a broad program of world economic reconstruction" and to implement this peace aim Mr. Hull has already set forth the main principles as follows:

1. Extreme nationalism must not again stagnate world trade by excessive trade restrictions.

2. Equality of treatment in all commercial relations: No discrimination against particular countries. This is the reciprocal trade policy of Mr. Hull versus the barter trade policy of Mr. Hitler.

3. Raw material supplies available to all nations without discrimination. (This is covered in Point Four of the joint declaration and was discussed in these columns yesterday.)

4. Any agreements regulating the supply of commodities must protect the interests of consuming countries and peoples.

5. International finance must be set up that will aid the essential enterprises and continuous development of all countries and permit repayment through processes of trade consonant with the welfare of all countries.

To give effect to these principles and to contribute toward the restoration of a world economy the United States, in collaboration with Great Britain, must reverse those phases of postwar American economic policy which, in the view of Mr. Hull, represented "political and economic nationalism in their most extreme "forms" and the effects of which "were utterly disastrous." In this field the consensus is:

That the United States and Britain would take the lead in creating expanded freer trading area.

That both countries would pursue a reduced-tariff policy, that Britain and the Dominions would contribute a diminution if not an abolition of the Empire-preference policy to the progressive lowering of tariffs generally.

That exchange quotas and controls would be liberalized and the benefits of clearing agreements would be extended to all co-operating nations.

That the United States would encourage the pegging of foreign currencies to the dollar in consultation with other countries, co-ordinating American monetary policies with that of other governments.

That the United States would resume foreign lending on behalf of a general reconstruction program.

First steps: Out of the trials of the war will emerge some of the pattern of postwar collaboration. Out of the compulsory collaboration of the war will come some of the forms of the voluntary collaboration of the peace. In the economic field three very significant steps have already been taken. To touch on them briefly, they are:

1. From the Lend-Lease Bill itself come significant precedents for economic collaboration. Consider the fact that this measure enables Britain and other countries to obtain the equivalent of a loan of billions of dollars without the payment of interest, since commodities, not dollars, are being lease-loaned. The bill also accepts the principle of repayment in kind. that is repayment in goods, and if this had been permitted following the World War the whole problem of war debts and reparations, which harried the nations and embittered otherwise friendly peoples, would have melted away.

2. The Canadian and American Governments, now meshing the productive capacities of their industries in the interest of the most efficient manufacture of arms, are already working on plans for postwar economic solidarity which will enhance the "economic advancement" and "social security" of their peoples.

3. American Government loans through the Export-Import Bank to China and numerous Latin-American countries are proving sincerely that dollar-diplomacy can be peace-diplomacy and that the flag of domination does not need to follow the dollar of investment.

To accomplish all of these large objectives will nations have to virtually cease to exist and become minor units in world organization? Mr. Berle's answer is:

"The basis of existence must be national. But a necessary condition must be a general accord under which all countries are assured of participation in the economic life of the world, and under which all races are assured the right to live in conditions of equality and self-respect."

In sum, these have always been the avowed social objectives of Franklin Roosevelt and it is apparent that today they are part of the peace objectives for which the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain stand sponsor.

As evidenced by the 1940 presidential campaign, these objectives do not evoke serious controversy among the American people, whatever may be the disagreement over methods of achieving them. To implement them constructively in the peace will be the great task of postwar statesmanship.

Perhaps one question, or qaulification, could properly be raised in this discussion. Ambassador Winant has spoken of the widespread conviction that "the world belongs to the common people." To act on the belief that the world belongs to the majority of the people is better than to act on the belief that the world belongs to the minority of the people, but may not the time be at hand when we can see that the world belongs to all of the people, for there are no class distinctions in the brotherhood of man.

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Arrivals From Britain

Wide World

Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten

Lord Louis Mountbatten, a cousin of the King, commanded two British destroyers sunk in action against the Axis. He may be given command of a British warship now being repaired in New York. Lady Louis Mountbatten is London County President of the St. John's Ambulance Association and a representative of the British Red Cross. They arrived in New York aboard the Dixie Clipper.

King's Cousin in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 — Lord Louis Mountbatten, a cousin of King George VI and a captain in the Royal Navy, was in New York today awaiting completion of repairs on a British warship which he will command when she steams from here for service in the Far East.

Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten arrived here aboard the Dixie Clipper of Pan American Airways yesterday. He refused to say where he would stay or how long he would be here.

Lord Louis said he had last been in the United States in 1938, "to play some polo, but I don't feel very polo-minded this trip."

Lady Louis, here as a representative of the British Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Association of which she is the London County President, "hoped" she might be able to voice her thanks to the American people for the aid they have given to Britain.

She said she would be here "six or eight weeks," depending upon the schedule the American Red Cross had arranged for her.

Among 17 other passengers of the Dixie Clipper were Mrs. Dwight W. Davis, National Director of the American Red Cross, and her assistant, Mrs. Grace Eustis, returning home after an eight-day tour of England to observe how American supplies are being distributed.

Mrs. Davis said the English were deeply thankful for American aid, which she said must still be continued and increased.

Mrs. Davis found the morale of the common people of Britain "perfectly amazing," and added they were prepared for very bad times ahead but "ready to take it."

Women in Front Lines

Continued from Page 1

part of their home, advises the Ministry. Many large houses, of course, already have been surrendered by their owners to the war services. Chatsworth House, for example, the home of the Duke of Devonshire and one of the most palatial private residences in Britain, now offers refuge to a girls' school evacuated from Wales.

Generally speaking, says the Ministry, women already in full-time employment will not be called up. In any case, women running households, if wanted for war service at all, will not be drafted until after the single women are absorbed.

Some anxiety is felt in theatrical and film circles, where a large proportion of the women workers are young, as to the effect of the Government policy on them. It is probable that special arrangements will be made, the Ministry says.

Several Plans in Operation

Several schemes already are in operation to make full use of women in war activities. Nearly 40 Government training centers where wages are paid during training, in 96 technical colleges, and 43 employers' works, women are being trained beside men to do more or less skilled work. Women also are replacing male gardeners called into the military services. Arrangements by which women between the ages of 16 and 40 are apprenticed to head gardeners of approved private gardens for six months' training has been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Royal Horticultural Society.

The extensive use of women in the war services is expected to have wide repercussions on their position in postwar society. Many will not be willing to slip back quietly into their old positions in homes. As Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, declared not long ago, it is by no means unlikely that when the war has been won, women will demand statutory wages in their capacity as wives. The last war advanced the status of women enormously. This war already seems certain to repeat that experience.

Kentucky Autoists May Retain Plates

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — A plan to issue improved automobile license plates lasting several years and to use windshield stamps as evidence of annual renewal is under consideration by Kentucky, Assistant Revenue Commissioner Ward J. Oates said.

If approved by the Legislature meeting in January, he told the Kentucky Auto Dealers Association, the plan would bring a saving of "thousands of dollars" annually to the State as well as conserve scrap metal for use in the national defense program.

Under the proposed plan, the plates manufactured each year would be limited to the number of new car owners. Better plates lasting about five years, Mr. Oates said, would be turned out and the windshield stamps, costing a comparatively small amount, would be issued in different colors each year. License plates would follow the individual rather than the car, he added, giving a motorist the same number year after year.

Australians Ready

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 20 (AP)—Australia will shortly send overseas its first army of women for noncombatant service as soon as shipping accommodation is available. The women will act as auxiliaries to existing nursing services and will wear the regular uniforms, but with Australian insignia on the shoulders.

Thousands of girls across Australia are registering for service in the new women's army. Members of this women's army take on work as transport drivers, signalers, clerks, storekeepers, telegraphers, ambulance drivers, "anti-panic" squads in air raids, and other duties to release men for more active service.

In the Army Now

OTTAWA, Aug. 20 (CP) — These are a few of the things barred in the new Canadian Women's Army Corps—"conspicuous" make-up, highly colored nail polish, bracelets, earrings, or "trinkets."

Hand bags, umbrellas, and canes also are prohibited under C. W. A. C. regulations recenty made public by Defense Minister J. L. Ralston.

The only rings allowed will be wedding and signet rings, or engagement rings after an officer or volunteer has received permission to marry from her district officer commanding.

Here are a few other rules:

Coiffures must be neat and kept well above the collar.

Gloves when not worn must be carried and not tucked into belt or shoulder strap.

Jackets must not be worn unbuttoned, and can be taken off only on informal occasions such as working in an office.

The haversack which will replace a handbag will be worn with a sling over the right shoulder, with sling for the water bottle over the left.

Uniforms for officers and other ranks will be similar in design and detail. As in the Army, officers on appointment or promotion will receive an allowance for uniform and equipment.

Wife Aids Marshal

MONTREAL, Aug. 20 (CP)—Lady Bowhill, wife of Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, has arrived in Canada to take up a post under her husband in the Royal Air Force Ferry Command.

Lady Bowhill, who has the rank of Flight Officer, will be in command of three other members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, working in the code office of Sir Frederick's command, which he assumed recently.

Predicting an ever-increasing participation in world affairs by women, Lady Bowhill said women were facing up to their immediate problems splendidly. "They have an opportunity for service, have accepted that, and have not been found wanting."

U. S. Agriculture Aides Arrive on London Trip

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Paul Appleby, United States Undersecretary of Agriculture, and Rudolph Evans, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, arrived here today.

Arms Peak Is Set For Next Year

Continued from Page 1

cial gains, as everything else, should yield to the armament effort." His essential conclusion was:

"Confusion, due to conflicting and overlapping authority, exists to such a degree at Washington as virtually to stymie the whole defense program."

Knudsen Works On

Mr. Knudsen will not publicly discuss the contention. He intends to work with the tools—the personnel and the authority which the President gives him—and not complain. He does not take anywhere near as pessimistic a view as does Senator Byrd but some reorganization of the administration of the defense program is called for by an increasing number of people.

On one front of the armament-superiority goal, defense officials said that hundreds of American-built warplanes will reach Britain's Middle East Forces over the new South Atlantic ferry route in time to meet a possible winter thrust by the Nazis in the southern Black Sea area in an effort to seize the Mosul oil fields. Facilities necessary to operate the new ferry will be ready by November or December, it was announced.

The OPM took drastic measures to head off in every way possible the threatened large-scale unemployment resulting from the impact of priorities and the undue concentration of defense orders in large firms. It annnounced a revision of Army and Navy purchasing policies to give the Nation's small shops and factories, whose production of nondefense goods has been curtailed, a share of defense contracts.

The new purchasing program provides that defense contracts may be negotiated at prices up to 15 per cent above estimates if the work is to be done in an area where nondefense plants are being forced to close. This replaces the competitive bidding system which frequently worked to the disadvantage of the small shop or factory.

40-Cent Wage Base Plan in Knitwear

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Spokesmen for employer associations and labor recommended a minimum hourly wage of 40 cents for the knitted outerwear industry at a meeting yesterday of the industry committee appointed by Administrator Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming of the Labor Department's wage and hour division.

The industry now is operating under a 35-cents-an-hour minimum wage order which was issued July 1, 1940, upon recommendations made by a previous industry committee.

Nations Weigh Declaration; Security a Major Issue

Continued from Page 1

and under systems of government of its own choosing.

It can be taken for granted in this connection that neither the Czechs nor the Poles would feel safe within their old frontiers unless not only was Germay disarmed but some form of international police force as substitutes for national armies had actually come into being.

As it is considered most unlikely that such development will have already taken place at the moment of the German's defeat [despite the fact that an international army in the truest sense already exists on British soil] there undoubtedly will be a strong, perhaps an irresistible demand, at the end of the war for the establishment of strategic instead of ethnic frontiers.

Exchange of Populations

And it may be assumed therefore that several at least of the victor states will demand an exchange of population on the lines of Greece and Turkey in 1922 in order to assure themselves of defensible frontiers.

While it is naturally too early to go into details on this aspect of the postwar situation, students of European affairs predict strong movements among, for instance, the Poles for cession of East Prussia, so as to obviate the political and strategic problem of the Corridor and thus prevent a recurrence of the events of 1939.

Some Polish newspapers in Chicago and other American cities are already voicing this demand. And while many Poles would be willing to give suitable tracts of Western Poland in exchange for East Prussia, others demand a frontier including the whole of prewar Poland as well.

Ambitions of Czechs

Similar demands are foreseen in Silesia and Saxony where the Czechs might seek compensation for surrendering parts of Western Bohemia—not to Germany but to a federated state of Austria and Bavaria.

Exchange of populations is similarly being discussed in respect of Rumanians and Hungarians in Transylvania, and Yugoslavs and Italians in Istria and the Trieste region.

Such proposals for strategical and defensible frontiers and the transfer of populations in order to secure them would be difficult to resist unless the smaller states can feel completely safe in the future from aggression by great ones.

In this connection, too, it is pointed out that security involves not only disarmament but control of war industries. Germany was disarmed after the World War and was thus given a clear field for rearmament uncluttered by vast quantities of obsolescent war material like its former adversaries.

Control of Armament

After the final destruction of Nazi tyranny, as envisaged in Point Six, Germany will have to be kept in a disarmed condition for a while until it is clear that history will not again repeat itself. But the only way to make a secret large-scale armament possible is by dispersion of the arms industry so that no single state is allowed to manufacture all the components of principal arms.

If this is correct it means that for Points Two, Three, and Eight to become practicable propositions, there will have to be:

1. An international army or police force comprising all the essential branches of service.

2. International control of the output of war material, regulated in such way that while Czechoslovakia makes an actual tank, its gun barrels are made, say, in Belgium, breech-locks in England, gun carriages in Holland, shell cases in France, explosives in Sweden, and the whole assembled only at the police force's headquarters, say, in Switzerland.

Similar procedure would have to be followed, of course, for machine guns, artillery, warplanes, and all the main engines of war.

Long Ways to Go

Such considerations indicate that there is a long way to go before the practical steps which will be necessary to ensure success of the Eight-Point declaration can be seen with any clarity.

One thing, however, is agreed already. It is that the declaration has provided a mark at which to aim and a measure with which to compute and plan the dimensions of the peace structure which is to be built.

From this standpoint all the Allies without exception are pleased with the published results of the meeting. And they look forward to increased co-ordination of effort to break the shackles of German oppression which have been riveted on so many unhappy lands of Europe.

Easy Credit Sales Extended 10 Days By Reserve Board

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The public, it was learned today, still has at least 10 days of easy installment credit ahead of it.

The Federal Reserve Board, which is formulating restrictions on time payments, was reported authoritatively to favor a Sept. 1 effective date and to be considering an industry plea for postponing it until Sept. 15.

The nature of these restrictions is believed by responsible officials to follow closely tentative rules made public last week.

The tentative regulations provided a minimum one third cash down-payment and a maximum limit of 18 months to pay the balance on new and used automobiles, airplanes, boats, outboard motors, and motorcycles; 20 per cent down and 18 months on refrigerators, washing machines, ironers, vacuum cleaners, electric dishwashers, air-conditioning units, and radio sets; 15 per cent down and 18 months on oil burners, stokers and furnaces, water heaters, plumbing, and complete air-conditioning systems; and 18 months' credit limitations on cash loans under $1,000 and home renovation loans. All other items would be unaffected. Cash and regular charge account transactions also would be exempt from the initial rules.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—August 20, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Fitted Lines Prevail In Fur Coats

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

August seems to be the month months in which to purchase rs this year because of the im- nding government tax, and also ecause many of the large fur markets of the world are closed and the usual number of pelts is unavailable. So eager seems the public to make certain that it is going to get what it wants in furs while a selection is at hand that a tremendous amount of buying has already been consummated.

We now find the presentation of furs in what are the more considered collections. These models follow high-style trends and show greater finesse in design. The more sophisticated fitted silhouette with feminine, softly moulded shoulders comes to the fore, and the boxy or full-back type of coat with the swagger which college girls love lessens in importance. Furs prepare to meet the challenge of winter with practicality and beauty.

Fitted Silhouette Preferred

One designer says that seven out of ten women who come to him for flat fur coats demand the fitted silhouette. Women like this model because it preserves a slim line, and because it is both warm, on account of its snug fit, and gracious. Often they specify their interest in a lower waistline as a style feature. And just the suggestion of a blouse at the back of the bodice is recommended, for uch an outline is more flattering the average figure.

The skirt of the fitted fur coat hould be moderately flared all round, with perhaps a suspicion more of fullness at the back of the skirt. So in demand have the fitted fur coats become that it is estimated that 50 per cent of the Persian lamb coats sold since June have been those which followed the fitted lines. In former seasons this type of coat was found mainly in the higher price range, but this season finds them more generally worn. Gleaming black broadtail, Persian lamb, and caracul are emphasized for formal wear.

One of the popular models in the fitted silhouette is a simple princess coat with a slight flare at the lower part of the skirt. Occasionally you see front pleats in the skirt. Bonwit Teller shows a fitted silhouette coat which has wo knife pleats in the front of he skirt and buttons from the cardigan neckline to below the vaist.

Basic Furs

Basic furs this season are mink, Persian lamb, sheared beaver, and nutria in the higher price ranges, and the ever popular blended muskrat with its silvery glint and mouton lamb in the sports class. Nutria, which has been a stranger in the fur markets of late, reaches us again in quantity from South America. Less expensive than beaver, women like it because it drapes well, wears sufficiently, and has that softly pleasing tone that blends agreeably with many colors.

For those who prefer blond furs, which are riding high in popularity, lynx cat and lynx-dyed wolf are exceedingly flattering. In grays—and the feeling for grays is reaffirmed this season by many—you have a choice in kidskin, Australian opossum, gray broadtail, and natural squirrel. Baum marten appears to grow in interest with the season. Where this is unavailable, skunk is transformed on occasion by the dextrous art of the fur blenders to simulate a brown Baum marten, while by the same process muskrat is dyed to imitate the rich deep tones of sable and the lighter tints of mink. It is a keen animal that would know its own offspring these days, after the fur blenders and dyers have made its acquaintance.

Collars Quite Genteel

Collars are suddenly quite genteel—but are kept small to accommodate the back interest in hats, which seem to have taken over the job of keeping the back of the neck warm. A turn-down roll collar is featured on many coats. Sometimes you come face to face with a Peter Pan shape or the more generous Johnny collar, but the liking for the deep shawl collar, which interfered with your hair at the back and let all the wind scuttle down your neck in front, appears to have passed. Some of the new collars are slashed at the back, or made in the form of petals, but by and large the practical aspects of collars are stressed.

Capes are featured significantly in nearly every collection. You see them in mink, Persian lamb, skunk, broadtail, caracul, and even in opossum, varying in length from capelets to those which sweep the floor. An evening cape of opossum, bushy and glinting with silver, makes a dramatic entrance anywhere it goes. A full-length cape of black broadtail gleams with a silken sheen at night, and a lustrous sheath cape in Matara brown Alaska sealskin down to the very heels of your dancing slippers not only keeps you warm, but confers on the wearer something of the regal air of a Queen Alexandra.

Shorter capes are worn with suits. This is an ingenious means of prolonging the usefulness and wearability of your suit when the leaves begin suddenly to turn with the early frosts and you hesitate to plunge into a long fur coat for steady winter wear. One very practical model is seen in nutria where the vest is part of the 40-inch cape—snug and exceedingly trim.

Emphasis on Front Detail

Sports and campus furs find their natural expression in easy-going swagger silhouettes, and in noticeable haberdasher detailing in shirtwaist types. A lynx-dyed wolf in this more moderately priced group of furs is as useful and quite as appropriate, strangely enough, when worn over tweeds as when used over a dinner gown.

Tweeds emphasize front detail, indicated in yokes, bodice gathers, and pleats. Shoulders are smoother, often made to appear so by the saddle treatment which carries an unbroken line into the sleeves. Armholes are slightly deeper, which is a great comfort always in a fur coat. Push-up sleeves, crumpling softly above the elbow, give considered casualness to the rarest furs and a look of youthful impatience to the most sedate coat. Bell sleeves hold their own by virtue of fur windbreakers which cling softly to the wrist.

Paul D'Ome

Furs prepare to meet the challenge of winter with practicality and beauty. Top left—Persian lamb superbly manipulated into the new fitted silhouette with fluid shoulders, small turn-down collar, and moderately flared skirt. From B. Altman & Co. Top right—A lovely evening cape in the flattering blond shade of natural stone marten. The fit at the shoulder is as perfect as in a coat. From Gunther, New York. Below—An ideal all-around coat for town or country or campus wear. Of mink-blended northern muskrat backs, it has the new rounded halter shoulder, slim lines, and turn-back cuffs. From Jaeckel Budget Shop.

We Have Stars On Our Walls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have stars in our bathroom! Silver stars, big and little, and a superabundance of them. And they twinkle on the blue walls with all the beauty and charm of the Pleiades in a starlit heaven.

It all came about very quickly, this metamorphosis. Our shabby, uninteresting, drab bathroom was changed to a sparkling, cheery, "different" looking room, all within 48 hours. Aunt Eustace's approaching visit was the motivation. "Well, we can always lighten up the walls with a can of paint," the man-of-the-house volunteered at a family conference.

Suggestions from the rest of the family were offered with the lightness of a handful of confetti. We didn't want just plain painted walls, no matter how intriguing a color tint. Our budget, at the moment, would not stand the expense of wallpaper, plus the labor involved. Besides, pond lilies, penguins, tropical fish, et al, which cavort about so gaily on the bath papers, are everyday occurrences in today's bathroom.

First, we gave the ceiling a coat of aluminum paint. (But not until we had washed the ceiling with a solution guaranteed to remove old calcimine, grease, grime, etc.) The walls got a good scrubbing likewise, and then two coats of paint, a deep blue paint, in a shade of blue not unlike that color we call midnight blue. The original white woodwork was freshened up, too.

Now for the fun! We bought several boxes of mucilage-backed silver stars. Then we proceeded to stick them on the walls. Big stars, two inches from point to point, little tiny stars, no bigger than the eraser on the end of your lead pencil. And all the sizes in between! We put them on at random, using our most artistic eye to form constellations of charm if not of astronomical accuracy.

We needed new bath towels anyway, so for this bathroom we purchased turkish towels in deep blue and maroon. At the window we hung two of the dark blue towels, bath size, and looped them back with white rope from the dime store. The dark towels at rack and window produced the very effect we were seeking, and we accomplished our purpose, a smart, attractive, different bathroom.

D. C. D.

What Will Our Hosiery Be? The Industry Seethes With Secrets

By Aline Macy
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The hosiery industry in the United States is seething with secrets. Beyond question a revolution in hosiery fashions is brewing as a result of broken trade relations with Japan. But exactly what kind of stockings will be concocted, to replace the silk ones to which we have become so accustomed, is the question every woman is asking.

Sheerness, for the last twenty years, has been the top-flight fashion story in women's stockings. But fashion is as flexible as she is dictatorial. If Japan will not send us silk, if nylon cannot, for months to come, take care of more than 20 per cent of the hosiery business, if rayon yarn requires more developing before it can produce anything to rival the gossamer beauty of a silk stocking—then sheerness will go out of style, at least for the time being. Some other fashion interest will take its place. And here are a few guesses as to what that quirk of popular taste may be.

It Could Be Color

It could turn out to be color. We might find ourselves succumbing to the lure of rich wines, dark greens, lustrous golden browns—even to bright glowing hues such as vermilion and high-keyed mauve. Perhaps we'll take delight in matching these to the colors of our suits and dresses. This idea of coordinating colored hose with one's costumes has been gaining public interest since last spring. And now, in the fall of '41, the Gotham Hosiery Mills will add to the scene an alluring line of colored stockings made from cotton lisle. These will be dyed in the same rich colors as those which have already appeared in silk. Cotton, which is coming to the fore shortly to help fill the gap left by silk, may not be capable of great sheerness, but it takes color beautifully.

More Socks and Anklets

Both cotton and woolen knee socks and anklets for college girls are appearing in shades which can be matched up or harmonized with sweaters and dresses. The Hub Hosiery Mills, manufacturers of these popular young styles, say that in the future there will be much closer co-operation between their own mills and some of the important fabric houses in order to bring about matching colors in stockings and other wearing apparel.

Another trend might be a greater interest in the texture of stockings. Extensive experiments are now being made by Aberle Inc. along the line of manufacturing cotton lisle stockings that will coordinate in texture as well as in color with fabrics. Willard Golovin, advertising and merchandising counsellor for Aberle Inc., brings up the point that it was once thought very bad taste for a woman to wear sheer silk stockings with cotton or woolen clothes. He advocates tweedy knits to go with tweeds and finely-ribbed stockings to go with twilled fabrics. Aberle colors for cotton lisle stockings include such enticing hues as adobe red, blue frost, harvest gold, and flamingo red.

Many New Varieties

Fitting appropriately into a new texture interest scheme would be the lace meshes and novelty knit cotton lisles with which we have long been familiar. This fall will see many new varieties. Ever since 1939 the United States Government itself, through its Department of Agriculture, has been experimenting with the manufacture of cotton stockings. Its experts have originated over 150 constructions. Some of the large hosiery mills are now putting on the market a few of the Government designs in lace mesh. Gotham claims that theirs are lacey enough to give the appearance of extreme sheerness.

For a few months there will be a great many "experiments" introduced upon the market. For a while we will still have silk. The Office of Production Management's order, allocating all raw silk for Government use, left the factories with enough processed silk to last for a couple of months. This silk will be combined, on a 50-50 basis, with other yarns to make a "hybrid" stocking, the welt and foot of which will be of rayon or cotton and the leg of silk. The same thing will be done with nylon to make available supplies of that coal, air and water magic last longer. Just what effect it will have on the hosiery industry when the new du Pont plant at Martinsville, Pa. goes into operation at the end of the year is anybody's guess. But this event is expected to increase greatly the supply of nylon.

Very secret experiments are now afoot for the interweaving of various fibers. What may develop from these experiments is another subject for speculation. Stockings of mixed fiber content will be tagged with the names of their ingredients mentioned in order of their predominance, such as: rayon-silk, meaning more rayon than silk; nylon-rayon, meaning more nylon than rayon.

As regards rayon, such rayon as we can produce now is being heavily drawn upon for defense purposes, yet long-range plans have been formulated for the acceleration of its production and for the development of rayon yarn for hosiery. It may be that the "freezing" of silk will serve to halve the time it would otherwise have taken to perfect rayon to a point where it can take the place of silk and, along with nylon, make the United States completely independent of Japanese silk.

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With a Little Ingenuity and Thrift, You Can Make Your Room Your Castle

By Helen May Gould
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Home to the lone working girl is too often a drab affair. On a modest budget and with little free time, her compromise may lead to a "Furnished Room" which combines a minimum of comfort with a maximum of ugliness. However, this need not be, for with a little ingenuity and thrift, a snug and attractive room, to be enjoyed indefinitely, can be provided.

Inexperienced in domesticity, the career girl is apt to shrink from the effort and expense involved in buying household goods. Allowing herself to become distracted from current needs with dreams of future prosperity, she finds consolation in the idea that cheap things are no good anyway. Yet some inexpensive furnishings may prove not only serviceable, but adaptable enough to preserve a niche in the household even after more favorable conditions arise.

Suitable furnishings, besides creating a pleasant place in which to live and to relax after the working day, make modest entertaining possible. A cozy bed-living room affords a desirable opportunity for playing hostess on occasion.

It's lots of fun to choose and own your own furnishings, and your room may be gay and individual, no matter how simple. Furthermore, by renting an unfurnished instead of a furnished room, the rent saved will pay for some of the purchases.

Choose a well proportioned room, even if small, in preference to a badly shaped one which may be larger. As the charm of this type of room relies on its simplicity and freshness, the furnishings should be free of ornamentation and the color scheme uncomplicated.

The bed is the most important item, in comfort, size and price. So an adequate couch, covered in a good looking, dark, sturdy material is what you'll need first. Buy the bed from a reliable department or furniture store and, for economy, stitch up its cover yourself, from fabric selected in the yard goods department.

A chest of drawers and a table may come either from a second-hand furniture store or from the department store's unpainted furniture department. The former may be scraped and refinished, or painted, if necessary, and the latter painted or stained, at your leisure. And a "Tom Sawyer party," at which friends arrive in old clothes, help with the job, and are refreshed with bottled beverages and packaged cookies, can prove a grand success.

For the floor, you may choose cotton rag rugs or fiber mats. And for the windows, you may buy crisp ruffled tie-backs or straight tailored glass curtains; or you may prefer to make your own draperies of gay percale or checked gingham.

With a little bookshelf and a few carefully chosen accessories from the ten-cent store your small home is complete.

Don't feel that you have been unsuccessful if your new room seems a little bare at first. Nothing can make a room more unattractive than a cluttered look. Additional shelves, little end tables, a better chair, another lamp may add final touches when the budget permits.

The items listed below are a sample of what may be done for $50, and are based on average prices:

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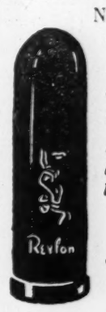

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The Home Forum

Harvest Cycles of China

FROM CHINESE NEW YEAR time, even before the real spring, the cycle of crops begins on the North China plain. Then the cold-frames—with a screen of golden reeds shielding them from the north wind—begin to turn verdant with the early vegetables. At night, like children in their beds, they are tucked under reed-woven covers, not to be set outside in the earth until the Chinese Arbor Day, in early April, the date accepted for centuries as the time when frost is past.

Among the first outdoor crops to be harvested are the radishes and spring onions, in late April and May. Then the country lanes squeak with the sound of barrows being pushed to market, laden with the bright red bundles and the long green-and-white sheaves. Now and then one sees the farmers, pausing to wash them on the way into the city in a picturesque sight—the men kneeling on a canal bank under the pale chartreuse drip of the young willows. Picturesque, but unsanitary. One must forget the sluggish opaqueness of the water.

* * *

In the days before the "Incident," the roadside scenes used to be all the more festive at that time of year. We associate the barrows with the cartloads of pilgrims coming back from the annual trek to a temple on a high mountain back in the hills, Miao Feng Shan. Then they had to make way for the figures with their heads bound with bright orange turbans, or with wreaths of scarlet chenille flowers, or with wildflowers. Nearly every pilgrim carried artificial butterflies and toy tigers and other favors of the temple fair. The roads jingled with the orange-lacquered boxes which the guildsmen swung from their shoulder poles—the concessionaires carrying their equipment in these traditional containers, a-twitter with tiny bells. Temporary teashops sprang up all along the way, displaying the triangular orange banners of the fete; and there was talk and excitement everywhere. Now, however, the barrowmen have the country roads to themselves.

In the latter third of June, the wheat harvest fills the Peking plain with activity. We are always a little sorry; because bare fields, unbeautiful with stubble, are left in place of the green squares which we have been enjoying since the previous October. Chinese fields can never rest for long—although rotation of crops has been immemorial. As soon as some of the autumn crops are harvested, the fields are ploughed and replanted with winter wheat. We like to watch the figures preparing the ground—a father guiding the family donkey at the crude plough; a son pulling a stone roller over the new furrow, by means of a rope over his shoulders; then the mother following, strewing the seed in the brown fragrant earth and stamping on it. Reach—strew—stamp: one—two—three: reach—strew—stamp.

Incredibly soon afterward—a week or so—one looks at a familiar field, and blinks. There are the tiny thin hairs of jade-green wheat: delicate rows sprinkled over the tawny soil. All through the Indian Summer weather, the little roots cling tighter and tighter underground. The wheat has grown to dense green furrows, deep-colored as the tiles on temple roofs, by the time the heavy frosts of wintertime make it lie dull and limp against the ground, while the wind gallops down from Siberia. And one of the happiest signals of Chinese New Year is always the gradual reviving of the wheat-fields. By April—amazingly, in a climate with so little winter snow or spring rain—the emerald ribbons of the fields, narrowing toward the amethyst hills, are one of the loveliest sights in the Peking countryside. By May, they lie like pale lakes, rippling in the breeze, shimmering like light reflected from water. By June, they have turned to warm gold, quiet under the sun.

* * *

Then comes the harvest, with whole families bending to the primitive sickles; the women following and tying the sheaves; the children gleaning among the cone-shaped haycocks. The scene on the threshing floor, afterward, is like a page from the Bible. Indeed, the whole aspect of Chinese farm life—the tools of the field, the earthen vessels of the household, the family working together with their hands—makes the Biblical lore still true and real after two thousand years. Beside the little clay farm-huts, there is usually a threshing-floor beaten firm by the feet of generations. Here the stripped grain is winnowed, the mass of yellow kernels cunningly shaken and tossed. The men turn with each flickering change of the wind, as the mellow dust spirals upward like smoke, and down like misty rain.

While the wheat has been gradually ripening, other grains have been planted—corn, sorghum, millet. The plants appear in the early summer in little double-bladed rows—never quite even, in the way of furrows that have been sown by hand. By the time of the Lotus Lantern Festival, in August, the millet is several feet high, its heads, thickly beaded with the tiny grains, bending in a curve like the handle of an old-fashioned umbrella. Then the whirring flocks of birds—chiefly sparrows—descend. And families take turns in the fields, shouting until they are hoarse, from the pearliest beginning of day.

* * *

The Indian corn, meanwhile, has grown lush, its arms full of tasseled ears. And in the crude shelters of poles and mud and matting, the clans again serve their turns, to see that no one steals the precious crop. The mother sits sewing on a cloth-soled shoe, or the little daughter sings at her vigil. They must feel free, indeed, when it is safely ripe in September. Then one sees the sloping housetops and the windowsills paved with the orange-gold ears laid out to dry—resplendent as the gold-tiled roofs of the Forbidden City.

The sorghum—the universal high cane of the northern plain—dominates the fields throughout the late summer. It fills so much of the landscape that familiar vistas are often hidden. Like a swimmer making his way among waves, one catches glimpses of hills and villages only in the dips between the rows. In the heavy rains, it grows to ten feet, even twelve, with furrows of beans planted between, to enrich the soil. As the summer mellows toward autumn, the leaves turn to bronze and mauve and saffron, delicately worked by the craftsmanship of insects. The great rust-brown tassels at the tops rattle softly in the drying breezes. The landscape looks oddly flat when the *kao-liang* is cut, as if a green rustling city had been leveled.

* * *

Only lower-growing crops are left. There are the squares of sweet potatoes, the vines thickly intertwined like an embroidery pattern of maroon and plum color on a dark green background. Earlier in the summer, we have seen the families planting the cuttings. The women and children thrust them into ridges of porous soil like inverted furrows, while the men run from the wells with the woven hive-shaped buckets, watering them at once—with splashing and laughter and haste to be rid of the load. From time to time in the summer, the men go over the whole spreading mass of vines, flicking up each runner with a metal-tipped stick, so that it will not take root and weaken the main tuber which is already growing underground. It is a lovely rhythmic sight, to see the vine curving back in a graceful line and subsiding again, in endless repetition.

* * *

Each autumn, whole hamlets unite to harvest the sweet potatoes. They do the same with the rich thick growth of the peanut fields. Among the squatting mass of forms—the blue-clad men and women, the tiny red-clad children—there is much confusion and chattering. Some grub the edible roots from the ground; and with the peanuts especially, the children vie for this task, large numbers of unroasted nuts being tucked into the greedy little mouths. Others pile up the foliage in sprawling heaps. This is used as fodder for animals—especially camels, who solemnly chew up great mouthfuls that trail all the way from the rings in their snouts down to their cloven hoofs.

At last there is nothing left but the Chinese cabbages, making anachronistic patches of whitish green in the November landscape. And finally even these are taken up, and stored for the winter in dugouts at the edge of the field. Passing, one can hear the men weighing out the catties in a singsong rhythm of chanting—as the last green things vanish from the plain until spring.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Victoria and Albert Museum

A CHINESE MING PORCELAIN BOTTLE PAINTED IN BLUE

IN THE DAYS of Hung Wu, founder of the Ming dynasty, the manufacture of the famous blue and white porcelain was, it is assumed, in full swing in the Imperial factory. The rare quality of the precious blue distinguishes it from specimens of the fifteenth-century pieces found in European collections which are believed, with few exceptions, to have been produced in private factories, and vary in depth and purity of color from a pale silvery blue to a heavy indigo.

This blue and white bottle, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, is thought to be an example of late Ming, the porcelain being painted in blotchy underglaze blue. Interesting handles, in the form of two pairs of archaic dragons, appear on the arched shoulders.

"He leadeth me"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness." So long as men read the twenty-third Psalm, of which the above words are a part, and willingly receive its message of love and healing, they will, in some measure, know the calm, comfort, and security of being divinely led.

In the present-day turmoil, when censorship and mesmeric propaganda would regulate and condition the thoughts of men, how precious it is to know that God, divine Love, leads His people, and that it is the privilege of everyone to listen for His voice and follow Him!

History shows that those who have achieved lasting good for humanity in advancing a truer concept of freedom and a better way of life, have relied on divine guidance and acknowledged God, good, as supreme. Love for God and man is essential to true freedom. Abraham Lincoln expressed this quality of leadership when he said, "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." And the words and work of the great Emancipator will never cease to inspire all who seek freedom and the exercise of human rights.

In the Scriptures we find the record of Moses, who, through divine directing, led his people out of bondage; and his reliance on God's guidance enabled him to receive from God the Ten Commandments. Christ Jesus, who said (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly," gave to the world immortal truths in his Sermon on the Mount.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered Christian Science and founded it upon the spiritual teachings of the Bible, has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 174), "The thunder of Sinai and the Sermon on the Mount are pursuing and will overtake the ages, rebuking in their course all error and proclaiming the kingdom of heaven on earth."

Christian Science is based upon the Scriptural teaching that the one and only God, who is Love, infinite good, created man in His own image and likeness; and that the man of God's creating is spiritual, perfect, and free. This only true God, divine Love, is our shepherd. Through Christian Science men may learn to discern between the true and the false, to hear God's voice, and follow where He leads; and though the voice of organized wrong, with its so-called efficiency, may clamor for power, it must inevitably collapse before the acknowledged supremacy of divine Love.

How may we be sure—what proof have we—that divine Love is our shepherd, so that we may understandingly say, "He leadeth me"? When we are turning away from sin to holiness; when we are forsaking pride, envy, cruelty, vengeance, condemnation of our fellow men for more love of God and man, more truthfulness, humility, integrity, honesty, and a greater desire to do the will of our heavenly Father—then we may know that divine Love is leading, and that we are drawing near the "green pastures," "the still waters," "the paths of righteousness," where our spiritual sense is restored. Divine Love, our shepherd, forever leads. It is our part, our activity, to follow Him, and as Mrs. Eddy has written on page 347 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Those who know no will but His take His hand, and from the night He leads to light."

The light of spiritual understanding reveals the scientific facts of true being, and these facts, clung to, unfailingly result in health, protection, human progress, and well-being. Mrs. Eddy has written on page 454 of Science and Health, "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way." Love leads us away from negative thinking, which is always finding something wrong, to the realization of positive good; away from impurity, disease, danger, and the fear of death, to safety. Love leads us to do good deeds, for Love is the abundance of good. And Love leads us to entertain helpful, uplifting thoughts toward all mankind, especially toward those whom we meet in our daily lives.

Omnipresent Love is the only power, the only presence, the only deliverer. Christian Science is steadily bringing this fact more clearly to the apprehension of all who desire the kind of freedom and good that blesses the whole human family, and nothing can stay the onward march of the Science of Christ, which is bringing peace and establishing the kingdom of heaven on earth.

The Biblical assurances are not for some dim past or some uncertain future. They are for today. Therefore encouragement may be found in the promise of God, voiced by Isaiah (49:10), "They shall not hunger nor thirst; . . . for he that hath mercy on them shall lead them, even by the springs of water shall he guide them."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

"Êle me guia"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

"O SENHOR é o meu pastor, nada me faltará. Deitar-me faz em verdes pastos, guia-me mansamente a águas mui quietas. Refrigera a minha alma; guia-me pelas veredas da justiça." Enquanto os homens lerem o Salmo vinte e três, do qual as palavras acima fazem parte, e receberem de boa vontade sua mensagem de amor e de cura, virão a conhecer gradualmente a calma, o confôrto, e a certeza de serem divinamente conduzidos.

Nos dias agitados da atualidade em que a censura e a propaganda mesmérica querem regular e condicionar os pensamentos dos homens, como é inestimável saber que Deus, Amor divino, guia Seu povo, e que é privilégio de todo o indivíduo ouvir a Sua voz e Lhe seguir!

A história mostra que aqueles que trouxeram o bem duradouro à humanidade proclamando um conceito mais verdadeiro da liberdade e um melhor modo de vida, apoiavam-se na orientação divina e reconheciam Deus, o bem, como o ser supremo. O amor a Deus e aos homens é essencial para haver verdadeira liberdade. Abraham Lincoln manifestou essa qualidade de liderança quando disse: "Sem malícia para com quem quer que seja; com caridade em prol de todos; com firmeza no que é justo, na medida que Deus nos concede ver o que é o direito, empenhemo-nos . . . por fazer tudo o que possa estabelecer e manter a paz justa e duradoura no nosso meio e entre tôdas as nações." E as palavras e as obras do grande Emancipador nunca cessarão de inspirar todos os que procuram a liberdade e o exercício dos direitos humanos.

Nas Escrituras encontramos o trecho em que Moisés, mediante orientação divina, conduziu seu povo fora do cativeiro; e sua confiança na orientação de Deus habilitou-o a receber de Deus os Dez Mandamentos. Cristo Jesús que disse (S. João 10:10), "Eu vim para que tenham vida, e a tenham com abundância", deu ao mundo, no seu Sermão da Montanha, verdades imortais.

Mary Baker Eddy, quem descobriu a Ciência Cristã e a fundou sôbre os ensinamentos espirituais da Bíblia, escreveu no seu livro-texto, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras, pg. 174), "O trovão do Monte Sinai e o Sermão da Montanha estão ao encalço dos tempos e lhes passarão na frente, repreendendo no seu percurso todo o êrro e proclamando na terra o reino do céu."

A Ciência Cristã baseia-se nos ensinamentos das Escrituras de que o Deus único, que é Amor, o bem infinito, criou o homem à Sua própria imágem e semelhança; e que o homem criado por Deus é espiritual, perfeito, e livre. Êsse único e verdadeiro Deus, Amor divino, é o nosso pastor. Pela Ciência Cristã os homens podem aprender a fazer a distinção entre o verdadeiro e o falso, a ouvir a voz de Deus e seguir para onde Êle conduz; e embora a voz da organização do mal com a sua assim-chamada eficiência clame ter poder, terá inevitavelmente de se desmoronar ante o reconhecimento da supremacia do Amor divino.

Como podemos ter a certeza—que provatemos—de que o Amor divino é o nosso pastor, de maneira que cada um de nós possa dizer com entendimento, "Êle me guia"? Quando estivermos abandonando o pecado para nos volver à santidade; quando estivermos abandonando o orgulho, a inveja, a crueldade, a vingança, a condenação do nosso próximo para termos mais amor por Deus e pelo homem, mais lealdade, humildade, integridade, honestidade e maior desejo de fazer a vontade de nosso Pai celestial—então poderemos chegar a entender que o Amor divino está guiando, e que estamos nos aproximando dos "verdes pastos", das "águas mui quietas", e das "veredas da justiça", onde nosso sentido espiritual é reconfortado. O Amor divino, nosso pastor, guia-nos eternamente. Nossa tarefa, nossa atividade consiste em seguir a Êle, e segundo o que Mrs. Eddy escreveu à página 347 de *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelâneos), "Aqueles que não tiverem outra vontade senão a Sua, tomam-Lhe a mão, e da noite Êle os conduz para a luz."

A luz da compreensão espiritual revela os fatos científicos do verdadeiro ser, e se nos apegarmos a êsses fatos, infalivelmente isto resultará em saúde, proteção, progresso humano, e bem-estar. Na página 454 de *Science and Health* Mrs. Eddy escreveu, "O Amor inspira-nos o caminho, ilumina-o, nô-lo designa, e nêle nos guia." O Amor desvia-nos do pensar negativo que está sempre achando alguma coisa de mal, para a realização do bem positivo; afasta-nos da impureza, da doença, do perigo e do mêdo da morte, e nos põe a salvo. O Amor leva-nos a praticar boas ações, porque o Amor é a abundância do bem. E o Amor leva-nos a entreter pensamentos úteis e reconfortantes para com tôda a humanidade, especialmente em relação àqueles com quem privamos na vida diária.

O Amor onipresente é o único poder, a única presença, o único libertador. A Ciência Cristã está trazendo êste fato com crescente clareza à percepção de todos os que desejam aquela liberdade e aquele bem que abençoa a inteira família humana, e nada poderá impedir que marche para a frente a Ciência do Cristo, a qual está trazendo a paz e estabelecendo o reino do céu na terra.

As promessas Bíblicas não foram feitas para um passado obscuro ou um futuro incerto. Foram feitas para agora. É por isso que podemos sentir-nos encorajados com a promessa de Deus, proclamada por Isaías (49:10), "Nunca terão fome nem sêde; . . . porque o que se compadece dêles os guiará, e os levará mansamente aos mananciais das águas."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Midsummer Rain

I know the clouds are surly
And the rain blows like a veil.
The dark will come down early
Unless the signs all fail.
The poplar boughs are leaning,
And the chimney knows the sharp
And intermittent keening
Of the witches' windy harp.

But there's one delight that lingers,
Though this lost and lonely day
Stretches predatory fingers
From the other side of May.
It's too dear for consolation—
'Tis a bit of heart's desire.
It is more than compensation—
Bring a match and light the fire!

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

The Growing

In the hills clank the bells of cattle grazing.
On the porches of farms sit the menfolk, lazing,
The ground mist slowly rising

The hay is at cock and the weeding over.
Diamonds form in the meadow clover
On the spiders' enterprising.

Green is the corn with the sweat of the sowing,
Deep is the night with the work of the growing,
Dark are the hills.

To sleep, to sleep, says the brook in the hollow,
And the lamps are gone, and the menfolk follow,
And the green corn fills.

CHARLES MALAM

Mount Vernon Was an Industrial Center

WRITING TO ENGLAND in the year of his marriage, Washington said: "I am now I believe fixed at this place with an agreeable Consort for life. And I hope to find more happiness in retirement than I ever experienced amidst a wide and bustling World. . . ."

The house servants and all those connected with the domestic life in the big house were the responsibility of Mrs. Washington. She was a woman of methodical habits, with real love for domestic management, and a native energy which kept her hands busy at all times. Even when she sat down to visit or rest, the knitting needles danced under her chubby fingers. . . .

Near the big house grew up little houses for all sorts of domestic offices and manufacture. In one the shuttle bobbed back and forth through the great loom, in another buzzed a whole battery of spinning-wheels. In one year at Mount Vernon, one man and four girls wove "eight hundred and fifteen and three quarters yards of linen, three hundred and sixty-five and one quarter yards of woolen, one hundred and forty-four yards of linsey, and forty yards of cotton, or a total of thirteen hundred and sixty-five and one half yards." . . .

Across the lawn in another of the little white houses stood the sudsy, steaming tubs. There was no appointed "washday" on the plantation. Every day the laundry rang with the music of washboard and mangle, beaten clothes and hissing steam. Its neighbor, the dairy, was scarcely less active with the gallons of milk to skim, the butter to churn, and the cheese to prepare. . . .

After the fashion of most old Virginia homes, the kitchen was in a detached house next to the big house, and processions of pickaninnies carried the heaped dishes across the lawn into the family dining-room. The modern or even the old-fashioned cook-stove was unknown. The altar of this temple was a great fireplace with an opening which would accommodate half a dozen grown persons. Here andirons held wood cut a cord size, and often oak logs which strained a brace of black backs to lift into place. Cranes of iron, wrought over the hill in the blacksmith shop, swung steaming kettles over the glowing coals. . . . The plantation cooks knew the nice properties of all the woods, and were particular to have sassafras or beech-nut, red or white oak, hickory, pine, or gum, according as they needed a slow fire or fast, or as the epicure demanded the wood's own smoky aroma. . . .

If during this period the estate did not reach in every aspect the maturity, expansion, and beauty of later years, nevertheless under his (Washington's) administration, it grew steadily in acreage and productiveness, until, even at this time, it became one of the largest and best-ordered plantations in the colonies. It was the scene of an easy, graceful, social life, based on an opulent hospitality. — From "Mount Vernon, Washington's Home and the Nation's Shrine," by PAUL WILSTACH. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

In an August Garden

IT IS THE very early morning, the house is not yet awake, and in the garden refreshed with night the bees are working in the herbs. The frailer spikes of hyssop sway under their weight, bending over like birches swung by boys; the marjoram shakes and nods to their fumbling and climbing and alighting; on the spikes of basil they thrust their whole heads into the larger flowers and drive off newcomers with a buzz.

Herbs bring bees, bees with their immortal air of fable and the golden age. Labiate flowers please them, for the honeyed reward is generous and kept sheltered for their taking. . . .

We have had three weeks, almost a month, of rainless August heat. Last night, soon after the lamps were lit, I saw the first small drops on the outer darkness of the panes, and presently from under the kitchen floor the faint whisper of water trickling into the cistern could be heard in the silence of the room. This morning the whole landscape is renewed, and the garden has its own good smell again.—From "Herbs and the Earth," by HENRY BESTON. (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Co.)

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Intimate Message: Washington

Gasless Days Are Here Again ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

American motorists, OPACS officials generally believe, are headed for gasoline rationing.

OPACS is the Government agency that is not only concerned with prices but is responsible for seeing that civilian supplies of all sorts are equitably distributed after defense necessities are taken out.

OPACS is now patiently letting the defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, Harold L. Ickes, and his special assistant, Ralph K. Davies, concoct substitutes for rationing that are less burdensome to the oil industry. The first two, voluntary reduction of one third in gasoline consumption and night closing of filling stations have not been a success. A 10 per cent cut in gasoline deliveries to stations has been ordered, but many officials are already predicting its ineffectiveness. But in a way it will be profitable, they say, because it will prepare the motorist for the rationing ahead.

When anybody says "rationing" in a Government office, thoughts immediately turn to the British. Mr. Ickes announced last week that he was sending Edwin W. Pauley to London to study the British oil situation "in all its phases." Undoubtedly rationing is included.

How Rationing Works in Britain

For nearly two years Britain has drastically restricted through a rationing system. This is how it works:

Local traffic commissioners are the rationing authority for motor traffic under their jurisdiction. Each registered owner of a car is entitled to a minimum quantity of gasoline per month, his "basic ration." The quantity varies with the power of the car, each motorist being allowed about 200 miles of travel a month.

The ration is controlled by coupons, each dated for a specific month. The registration number of the car is on the cover of the back, coupons are not transferable, and cannot be accumulated from one three month period to another.

No actual supervision is exercised over the purposes for which the private car owners' small ration of gasoline is used, though police are authorized to make inquiries about cars traveling long distances and there have been instances where wasteful drivers have been stopped and turned back.

Anybody is free to apply for a supplement to his "basic ration." He must state in detail his claims to special consideration and each application is reconsidered every three months on its merits. Supplementary rations are not ordinarily granted for travel to and from business except where no practicable alternative form of transportation exists.

Extra gasoline is becoming more and more difficult to obtain. After October, receivers of supplementary coupons will be required to keep a "log" of their journeys, open to police inspection.

Bound to Bring Hardships

Gasoline rationing inevitably brings hardships to individuals, the British admit. People in rural districts are cut off not only from their friends but from shopping centers. Elderly people are more confined to their homes. There are not as many week-enders. Shopkeepers can no longer serve distant clients and many small garages have had to close down.

In spite of dislocation and hardships, the British insist that public opinion whole-heartedly approves gasoline rationing. Whenever the Government is too lenient on supplementary rations, it hears from the people. Disapproving questions have been asked in the House of Commons about the use of gasoline for special excursions to greyhound racing and the Derby.

"The British public is determined that a commodity, the whole supply of which must be imported by sea, shall be strictly reserved for essential purposes," says a British spokesman in the United States.

Much the same attitude is developing in the United States. In the end, the demand for rationing may come from the public itself, tired of makeshift remedies.

There is no shortage of gasoline in the United States, but transfer of 50 tankers to Britain from their usual Gulf of Mexico to the east coast route has made supplies short in the Atlantic States. The gasoline spree motorists are having today only means that they will have to shorten their mileage that much more this winter. Exactly how much they don't know. Mr. Ickes says he doesn't, either. They are willing to take his word for it that there is a serious shortage and many of them would prefer to be rationed right away today than to be confronted with empty gas pumps at unexpected points in their travels.

The Country Speaks: Boston

'Storm Warnings: Eastport to Sandy Hook' ..... *By Leon V. Stone*

New significance—the kind that comes with tenseness during emergency—is being given to the motto of the United States Coast Guard, "Semper Paratus."

For the words mean "Always Ready" and the Coast Guard today is being called upon for an ever-increasing scope of duties. It plays a vitally important role in the national defense program, and its work has been doubled and trebled under demands of Presidential decrees and stress of the emergency.

More than 20,000 officers and men who constitute the personnel of the service—and the total number is increasing daily under stimulus of active recruiting—are finding that they not only have to be "always ready" to go to assistance of persons and ships in distress, but to stand by for about every conceivable kind of an assignment.

It's the Coast Guard that patrols far off shore in the protection of the Western Hemisphere. Little is allowed to leak out about such activities. Yet the presence off shore of the valiant cutters that are famed the world over for their dramatic rescue work, has been responsible for the rescue of many survivors of torpedoed British freighters.

Ocean's Frontiers' Patrolled

Patrolling America's ocean "frontiers" the Coast Guard has picked up seamen from open lifeboats, as close to this Hemisphere as 150 miles or so from Greenland. Yet the Service which operates under the Treasury Department in times of peace, and the Navy in times of war, continues to function quietly, beneath the mask of censorship, with no fanfare and but little publicity of its achievements.

Coast Guard cutters were used to bring the Governors of the two halves of Greenland to this country, at different times during the past months, on missions believed to involve American protection.

As developments became more acute an expeditionary force was landed in Greenland by the Coast Guard. And it was the Coast Guard that uncovered acts of sabotage on German and Italian ships laid up in American ports, which led eventually to the seizure of those vessels by the United States.

The Coast Guard organized the United States Transport Service, manning a fleet of merchant vessels taken over for military use. It established and is maintaining continuous surveillance of foreign ships operating in United States waters, besides keeping close tabs on the movement of every ship regardless of size or nationality.

Dangerous Cargoes Handled

Another duty given to the Coast Guard is the control of the ports, anchorages, handling of dangerous cargoes, and similar tasks.

Ice observation and patrol work on the Grand Banks is continuing this season despite the war, and the cutter General Greene which is engaged in that and oceanographic work recently rescued 39 survivors of the British freighter Marconi, after they had tossed in open lifeboats for hours.

The cutter Duane on off-shore patrol performed similar valiant service 1,000 miles east of Nova Scotia, for 46 survivors of the British freighter Tresillian. Both freighters had been torpedoed.

Radios on all foreign ships visiting American ports are sealed up while they are in port—by a Coast Guardsman. Firing pins of the guns with which all British freighters are armed are removed as a precaution while those ships are in port. And it is the Coast Guard that attends to that little duty.

Officers of the Coast Guard are also training seamen, radio operators, cooks, and other workers aboard ships to man American merchantmen, for the Maritime Service of the Maritime Commission.

Not long ago 10 of the fine cutters of the Coast Guard were turned over to England, painted black and sent into the war zone under the British flag as part of the aid-to-Britain program.

New cutters are being built to replace the old ones. But they are smaller, though streamlined, fast, and heavily armed.

Yet all this is only a portion of the multifarious duties of the Coast Guard, which now include those of the former Lighthouse Service.

To Change the Subject:

Plastics to the Rescue ..... *By Bernice Stevens*

With the gentleman known as Priority raiding the sacred precincts of her refrigerator and pantry, the housewife is calling out the reserves.

Meals will still be cooked on time and the house kept neat and clean. For houseware manufacturers, deprived of their customary materials, are digging into other coffers of supply. And at the same time out of the chemical laboratories there is a steady stream of competent synthetic tools ranging all the way from knives to shower curtains to help keep households running smoothly. And the chemists tell us that the day may come when we will even be using all-glass electric hand irons and electric toasters.

First of all, there's aluminum, or rather, there isn't any more for civilian or household use. There's still a lot of that bright shiny pride of any woman's kitchen in the stores now, but the day may soon come when a four-quart sauce pan or percolator is a rarity. Meanwhile we will use porcelain enamel ware, stainless steel pots and pans, and will do more and more cooking and baking in glassware.

Substitutes for Aluminum

Aluminum trays have all but disappeared from the new refrigerators, to be replaced by tinned copper, plastic covered steel, and all plastic containers. All of the new washing machines—which last year used 10,000,000 pounds of aluminum—have plastic agitators as well as other composition parts, and porcelain and plastic are replacing the chrome and aluminum hardware and trim on stoves and other electric appliances.

The new vacuum cleaners have plastic housings and even the dependable alarm clock has not escaped the priority program, most of the new time pieces now being made of plastic.

Plastics Solve Problems

For plastics have indeed successfully come to the rescue as metal replacements in many household articles. And in many respects they are just as satisfactory and often have distinct advantages over the original. They are light in weight, resist corrosion, are extremely strong, and because of their variance in color, also add a decorative note.

The new juice extractors are of plastic and glass as are many cutlery handles. And the number of plastic knives which are light as a feather and as sharp as any steel knife is growing, while the production of cutlery is being curtailed.

No end of kitchen and table gadgets once made of metal are now turned out in gay plastics. Transparent plastics are being converted into salad bowls, knives and forks, and trays once made of metal. Plastics appear in door knobs, radio cabinets, knobs and handles of appliances, clothes hangers, and brush handles.

Inside an Airplane Factory: Big, Big and BIG!

Mr. Strout finds himself speechless—almost—as he tries to describe vast aviation plants.

Inside America
Fifteenth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

It pretty nearly takes an act of Congress to get a visitor inside one of the big aircraft factories here. There are eight in the Los Angeles area. The worst of it is that after you get inside (and I have visited the two biggest, the Douglas Santa Monica plant, and the Lockheed at Burbank) it is almost impossible to explain anything about it to anyone else.

Impressions, certainly. Military secrets—I couldn't divulge many if I tried, except maybe an output or performance record or two which just now are bringing satisfaction to the faces of executives. But it wouldn't be worth-while to give these away, because they are being surpassed so fast that they will be all out of date by the time this is printed.

"But what is your chief impression?" somebody asks.

"Big," replies the harassed correspondent.

"Yeah, big—?" continues the merciless questioner.

"Awfully, awfully big. You know! **Big!**" says the correspondent, waving his arms confusedly and diving down a bomb shelter.

So I think it will be easier to begin with Donald Wills Douglas, who plays the bagpipes, and Robert E. Gross, who doesn't play bagpipes but who knows a good business proposition when he see it.

How They Started

Mr. Douglas arrived in Southern California in 1920 with a wife, a child, a number of hundreds of dollars and an expert knowledge of aerodynamics, and over a table in the rear of a barber shop helped design a single airplane model as the project of his new aviation company. Today Mr. Douglas at 49 has five children including the twins (James Sholto Duncan and Malcolm Angus) and a backlog of orders approaching $350,000,000.

Robert E. (Bob) Gross, President of Lockheed, came to Los Angeles in 1932 and negotiated the purchase of his company from the bankrupt holding company, Detroit Aircraft, for $43,000. Mr. Gross is now 43, and his company has a backlog of $300,000,000 or more unfilled orders.

That is the kind of story you have to tell when you begin talking about the growth of the aviation industry. It is throwing up new plants or adding additional space so rapidly that you begin to wonder if Messrs. Douglas and Gross, when they go outside their offices, can find their way around their own plants and recognize their own buildings when they see them. Their assistants report that they do, and know a lot of the men, too. At any rate it is certain that Mr. Douglas, who was once an M. I. T. assistant in aeronautical engineering at $500 a year, has designed many major improvements in airplanes, and in their manufacture and that he is a good bag-piper (that is, if there is such a thing as a good bag-piper) and likes nothing better than to skirl off "Lord Lovat's Lament," "The Cock O' the North" and "The Road to the Isles"; but finds it wise, for reasons which we won't go into here, to do the bra'est of his skirling on his yacht, fa', fa' oot at sea.

There is no real basis of comparison between an airplane factory and the thing you instinctively liken it to, a Detroit mass production plant. I remember particularly the huge River Rouge plant of Henry Ford. There is an orderly confusion to that which forms itself into a pattern in a little while, which even the most untechnical observer can pick out. The cars take form before your eyes and chug off merrily under their own power.

But airplanes aren't like that. They're too big, for one thing. A continuously moving assembly line would be next to impossible. Airplanes are infinitely more complex than automobiles. The price of one engine of a particular two-engine Douglas job costs as much as a 10-room house ($15,000). The price of a radio set on the same machine costs as much as a four-year college course and a year in graduate school ($5,000). The price of a carburetor costs as much as a family car ($850). One tiny valve alone costs between $100 and $150. That gives an idea of the cost of these airplanes.

Another thing is the size. The parts are big, and don't look like airplanes till the last minute. In the final assemblies the wings and bodies and fuselages don't move along prancingly on assembly belts; they are pushed by hand and turned rightside over by crews. The floor space—which is simply immense in both factories—is filled with scores and scores of bodies and parts of bodies and wings—at various stages of completion.

Speed Astonishing

But when all this is said, the speed with which these enormous aggregations of parts are fitted together is extraordinary. Factories are on a 24-hour basis. The improvements in manufacture in this transitional stage are only just beginning. It is still, from the observation of a layman, pretty much a manual job. Take the matter of rivets. A bomber takes anywhere from half a million to three quarters of a million rivets, mostly dimpled in by individual workmen. Think what electric welding, if perfected, would do for airplane manufacture. Just recently (and everything is "just recently" here) they have developed a system of flush-riveting that makes the rivets almost imperceptible as you run your hand over the smooth side. And this little wrinkle (or, rather, the omission of these former wrinkles) adds 10 to 12 miles per hour in speed by reducing wind resistance.

The young men in these plants warrant attention. They are a fine looking lot. I have heard workers in migratory labor camps as far east as Texas tell their hope of getting into an aviation job. Their chance is, unfortunately, about the same as that of a Hollywood waitress to break into pictures. Chiefly that is because they lack the technical skill and background.

Of the off-the-street workers who apply for jobs hardly one in 100 is accepted. Recruits come chiefly from trade schools. Douglas rejects one-fifth of the trade school applicants straightaway on the basis of some disqualification or other, while only about one-third of the remaining 80 per cent are taken.

At Lockheed's, elaborate aptitude and temperament tests are applied in which 15 or 16 basic questions are phrased for yes-no answers in 200 to 300 different ways. Incidentally, Federal and State employment services are helping the big companies in the task of picking the right men.

Two Thrills

I got two big thrills at the plants. The first was looking down from a balcony at Lockheed's at a vista of planes. The second was watching Johnny Martin and Win Sargent, a couple of test pilots, take off with new machines from the Douglas field outside the factory.

The planes at Lockheed are given a priming coat of greenery-yellow zinc chromate to prevent corrosion of sensitive metal, some of which no doubt comes from that old pot or pan you donated to the Government. As you look down from the balcony everything seems yellow-green. Then you notice they are new planes. They extend far off. You try to count them but you give up after a hundred or so. There are acres of them. You just tell your friends afterwards that it is big, and grow inarticulate. Well. . . it is big.

At Douglas the factory is just as huge. The assembly line continues right on out into the open. I saw the B-19 bomber, there too. And I was disappointed. Its proportions were so perfect it didn't seem big. Not big, that is, until I noticed how an ordinary-sized bomber fitted right under one wing. I was fortunate to have William A. Ball, assistant to Mr. Douglas, as my guide. He dropped one piece of information which I herewith pass on. The company estimates it costs about $800 to take a woman through the plant. Distraction to so many young men, you know.

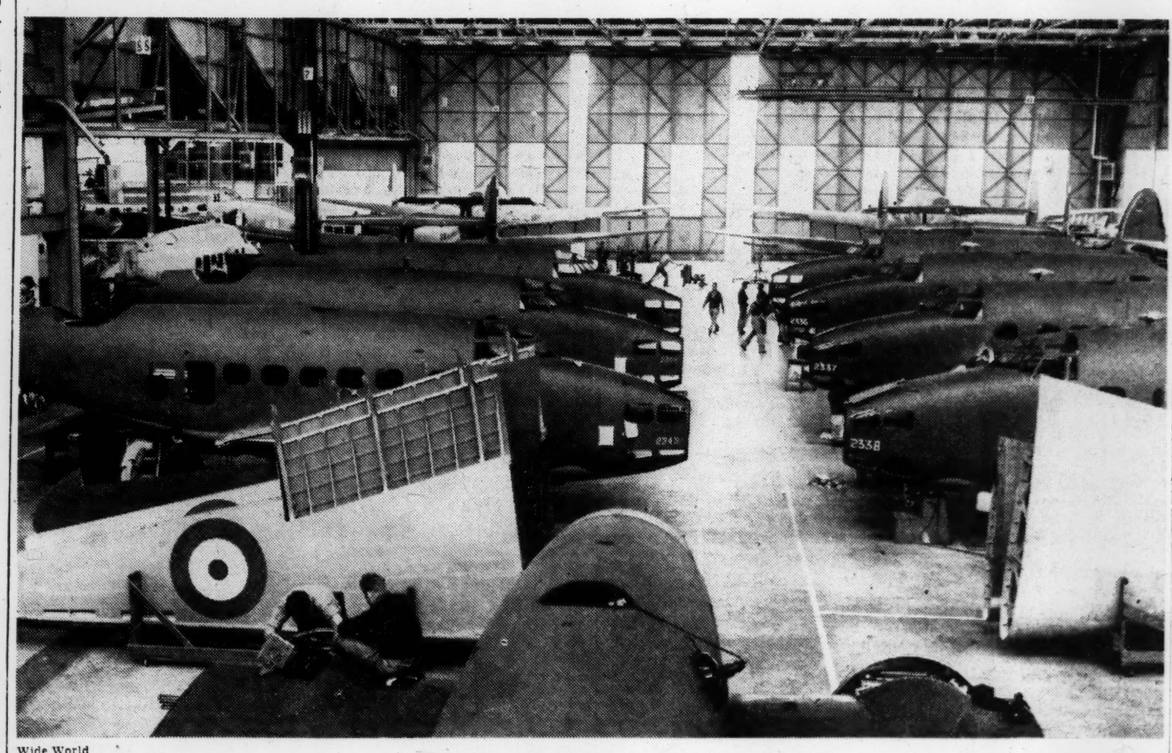
I saw the two test pilots shoot off, one after the other in different type bombers. I'm not allowed to quote statistics. But they streaked across the field with one superb "woosh" and then, as Mr. Ball aptly said, "climbed right upstairs." There was no dilly-dallying about it. There was awfully little banking. They just seemed to decide to go up, and went up. The Government, and the British, are happy about the confidential performance records of these planes.

At Douglas and Lockheed both, executives spoke of the high morale of the whole plant. We got down to cases and discussed the national defense problem soberly. I came away with a feeling of quiet encouragement. It was one of the things I had come out from Washington to discuss. While it is no use minimizing the difficulties of the thing these men seemed to feel that, by and large, the fantastic aviation expansion job has been done reasonably well and is now just on the point of real big-scale output. They seemed to think Washington has done what it could to help, too, in its queer way.

Lockheed

'Lightning'

In today's article you are taken through the plant where these Lockheed interceptor pursuit planes, the P-38 or "Lightning," are made.



Wide World

Lockheed Hudson Bombers on the Assembly Line

NEWS ITEM—LOS ANGELES—THE GOVERNMENT FIGURES IT COSTS $800 TO TAKE A WOMAN VISITOR THROUGH A DEFENSE PLANT—DISTRACTS THE MEN WORKERS.
YOU'LL HAVE TO PUT ON THIS DISGUISE, MADAME, SO THE WORKMEN WON'T BE DISTRACTED
DEFENS PLANT
A HOLLYWOOD STAR—WANTS TO GO THROUGH THE PLANT
UH-HUH! HERE'S WHERE THE GOVERNMENT LOSES $5,000. INSTEAD OF $800.
HEAD GUIDE
BETTER THROW THE SMOKE SCREEN BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE
THEY WORK IN THE DARK—WE FIND IT'S MORE EFFICIENT
L.F.—AN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Parker More Sure of Forehand Than of Himself—Cincinnati in Town Tomorrow

Frankie Hopes to Pick Up Before National Singles

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Frankie Parker's forehand, which has probably been inspected, criticized, discarded, revived, and commented upon as much as any other stroke in tennis, is back in the news again, but for a curious reason. According to Frankie, his forehand is ready to make an impression in the national singles at Forest Hills early next month, but he is not so sure of himself.

Parker was sitting out the rainy afternoon yesterday in the lounge at Longwood Cricket Club, and quite naturally the subject of his forehand made an early appearance. After having fiddled around with his forehand ever since he began playing tennis, Frankie now believes he has the right answer to his problem.

Garden Variety

"I'm now using my wife's stroke," he began, and swished the air as though to show what it was. "I can't really describe it here; you have to watch it to see how it works. Oh, you have seen it? Well then, you know it's just the simple garden variety, mostly flat, but very effective.

"It all came about last winter at Zane Grey's private court in Altadena, Calif.," he continued. "The idea for me to take over her forehand really cropped up three years ago, but not until we began working on it during the winter was anything done about it. We practiced every day for two hours and finally we got it down so that I was confident enough of it to take it out into tournaments. It is working exceedingly well now, and I give all the credit to Audrey."

Third Clay Title

How well it worked can be seen from the fact that only last June Parker won his third national clay court singles crown, and thus entered a select circle of players who have taken three such titles including Bill Tilden (seven), and Bitsy Grant and Bobby Grant (three each). In that tournament Frankie took the measure of Don McNeill, the national singles titlist, and Riggs, former national champion, both of whom had been too much for him before.

In spite of this success, however, he has not too much confidence about his game at the coming national singles at Forest Hills. "Not my forehand, you understand," he said. "That's all right. But I just haven't been able to get going on grass this summer and I don't know whether I will pick up enough in time."

Fifth Nationally

Parker, who now ranks fifth nationally, went to the quarterfinals at Seabright and Rye, and to the semifinals at Newport last week end. With Don McNeill as his partner, he won the doubles tournament at Seabright and at Newport was runner-up to the winners, Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer, the defending champions at Longwood. In the national doubles McNeill and Parker are seeded second.

Parker believes his new forehand is at least 50 per cent more effective and dependable than all of the ones he tried in the past. Asked just how many he has tried, he grinned and said, "Too many. But this is positively the last change—I will never leave it for another."

Reverted to Chop

Parker realizes that with this stroke he has gotten rid of his main trouble before—a hesitation in the backswing. When he did that he always reverted to his chop forehand, or came up with something different which he hoped would be useful.

If he becomes as confident of the rest of his game as he is of his new forehand, Frankie can be written down as a threat for the nationals. Maybe it would help if he could go to Forest Hills by way of California—and stop off for a few more practice sets on Zane Grey's private court.

* * *

If no more rain falls, the finals at Longwood will be played on Saturday as originally planned. At first it was decided to stagger the semifinals, but now both will occur on Friday.

* * *

Most of the players put in an appearance at the club yesterday, but none stayed for long. Some practiced on the indoor courts, but the majority were content merely to look at the rain-soaked clubhouse courts and then leave for other diversions.

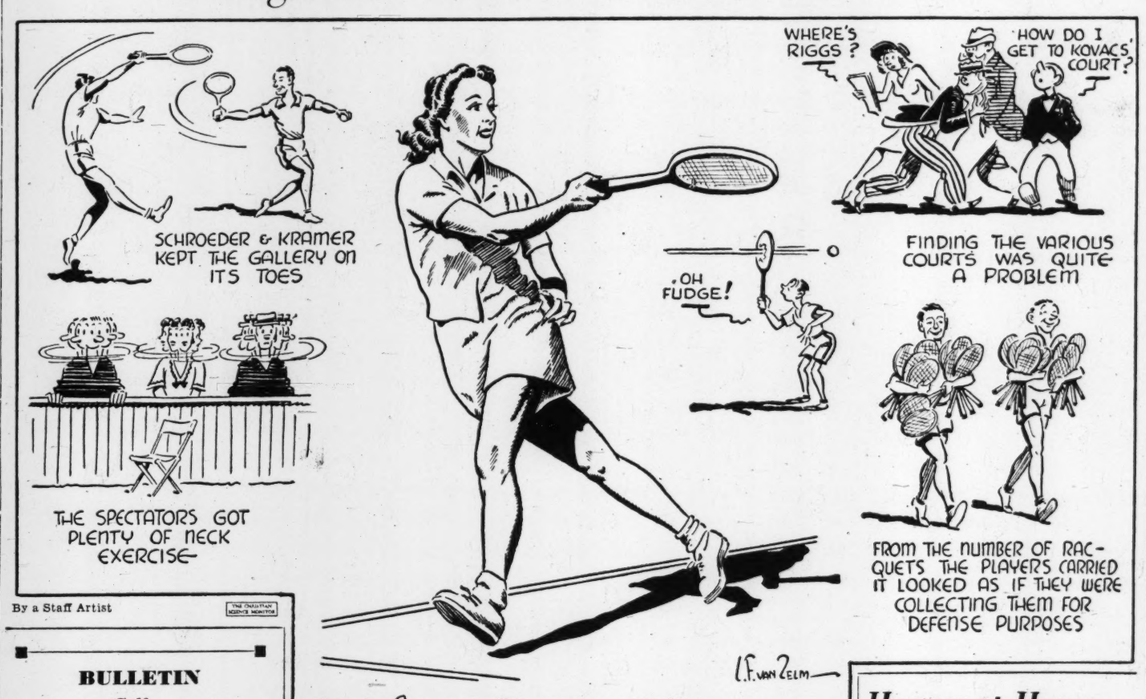
* * *

In the men's division today, the seeded teams were matched as follows: Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer (1) vs. Arthur Marx and Budge Patty; Frankie Parker and Don McNeill (2) vs. Gil Hall and William Choy; Gardnar Mulloy and Wayne Sabin (3) vs. Gil Hunt and William Clothier, 2nd; and Bobby Riggs and Gene Mako (4) vs. Seymour Greenberg and George Toley.

* * *

Only six matches were on tap for the women, with the seeded duos paired as follows: Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke and Margaret Osborne (1) vs. Pat Canning and Dorothy Wightman; Pauline Betz and Dorothy Bundy (2) vs. Frances Brett and Mrs. Joseph R. Walker; and Helen Jacobs and Valerie Scott (4) vs. Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson and Katherine Winthrop. Barbara Bradlee and Jane Stanton, the No. 3 combine, have reached the third round already through a first-round bye and a victory over Ruth Carter and Lois Ladd Monday.

Longwood 'Courts' in Session This Week


SCHROEDER & KRAMER KEPT THE GALLERY ON ITS TOES
THE SPECTATORS GOT PLENTY OF NECK EXERCISE
WHERE'S RIGGS?
HOW DO I GET TO KOVACS' COURT?
OH FUDGE!
FINDING THE VARIOUS COURTS WAS QUITE A PROBLEM
FROM THE NUMBER OF RACQUETS THE PLAYERS CARRIED IT LOOKED AS IF THEY WERE COLLECTING THEM FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES
By a Staff Artist
I.F. van Zelm

MRS. SARAH PALFREY COOKE, formerly of Brookline, who is competing in the 60th National Tennis Doubles Championships, which are now under way at the Longwood Cricket Club.

BULLETIN

Golf

OMAHA, Aug. 20 (AP)—A scattering of entrants for the National amateur golf tournament who took their first tour of the Omaha Field Club had little to shout about in the way of scores today.

Clancy Miller of Atchison, Kan., came in with a two over par 74. Walter Senna, New Bedford, Mass., had a 75.

Johnny Goodman, former national and open champion, made it in even par over his home course. His card included five birdies.

Baseball

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Cancellation of the scheduled game Sept. 15 with Boston to provide for a double-header Sept. 14 was announced today by the Chicago Cubs of the National League.

Tomasic Ready To Trade His Grid Career

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Temple's great triple-threater Andy Tomasic, rated by many as the 1941 successor to Michigan's Tommy Harmon, is ready to trade his grid career for a professional baseball contract.

He's had several tryouts with major league clubs but none of them talked business with the pitching prospect because each figured he wanted to finish his studies at Temple where he will be a senior in Business Administration this fall.

Other Careers Out

"My college career is out—and so is football—if I get a baseball contract as late as it is with a big league club or one in a double A minor league," declares Andy.

The 174-pound ace of the Temple backfield who finished 1940 tied with Harmon in the number of yards gained—1,824—was invited out to Shibe Park for a tryout before Manager Bill McKechnie and Coach Hank Gowdy of the Cincinnati Reds. Rain spoiled the chance.

"I think I'm good enough for a Double A league right now," declared Tomasic. "Hank Gowdy told me to come back but I don't see how I can. I'm working, doing jobs around Temple Stadium and I can't afford to lose time."

The Phillies gave the 23-year-old righthander a trial last summer and the Athletics also looked him over in 1940 and the year before. Cleveland and Detroit scouts also have followed his pitching.

Won 11 Straight

Andy won 11 straight for Temple last season. During vacation the five-foot, nine-inch leather lugger has alternated between the mound and outfield with East Greenville of the Eastern Pennsylvania League and East Falls of the Philadelphia City Loop.

He's won four and lost two for the third-place East Falls club while hanging up eight triumphs to four setbacks for East Greenville. One of the Philadelphia defeats was 1-0 in which Andy whiffed 17 while yielding only two safeties.

If Tomasic gives up college football he'll also shun pro grid ranks. He's received questionnaires from the Philadelphia Eagles and Pittsburgh Steelers of the National League but vows "I'm not looking for pro football offers as long as I can throw a baseball."

Guild Wins Again

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 20 (AP)—Fred W. Guild, of New York, president of the Vermont Tennis Association, gained his second consecutive leg on the Frank Shedd Memorial Trophy yesterday by defeating Louis Valentine, of Princeton University, 6—1, 6—4, 8—6, in the final round of the Burlington open tennis tournament. Last year Guild defeated Valentine in a five-set final.

Valentine paired with Remington Abbott, of Denver, Colo., to defeat Guild and Norman Myers of Burlington, 9—7, 2—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1, in the doubles final.

Big-League Scouts See Baseball Paid Back 10-Fold

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 20 (AP)—Baseball, which has loaned some of its talent to the armed forces of the United States, will be paid back 10-fold, say scouts attending the seventh annual semi-pro tourney.

Joe Becker, veteran bushman for the Boston Red Sox, is convinced he has seen half a dozen definite prospects on the three army and five industrial teams the nation's defense program helped bring to the yearly sandlot for the first time.

"Many of the newcomers have definite futures in baseball—and some of them never would have gotten the chance except for the present international situation," says the newspaperman turned ivory hunter.

Becker, along with Walter Morris of the Detroit Tigers and Tom Greenwade of the Brooklyn Dodgers, believes the military influence on the athletes still too young to be draft eligibles will pay big dividends.

"Don't think for a minute that when the youngsters at home read that Brother Tom and Cousins Dick and Harry marched 15 miles that they won't get out and do a bit of walking themselves," explained Greenwade.

The four youngsters in whom the nine-man major league scouting staff has shown the most interest are Monte Basgall, second baseman; Pete Layden, centerfielder; Grady Hatton, shortstop, and Matthew Batts, catcher-outfielder.

Morris rates Batts as the best prospect in the entire southwest. He is a student at Baylor University, while Layden and Hatton are University of Texas athletes.

All got their chances to come here through the defense program, Basgall going to second base for the title-defending Enid, Okla., Refiners when their infield was broken up by the draft.

New Start

With more than one-half the field already on the course, the national negro golf championships were suddenly called off at Ponkapoag yesterday morning, with officials deciding that too much damage would be done to the course if play were continued in the heavy downpour.

The players—men, and women amateurs and men professionals—were due to start over again today, with the tournament being compressed into three days instead of four. The final will take place on Friday as originally planned.

M. G. A. Postpones Caddie Golf Play

One look at the dripping leaders as they came through the ninth hole at Furnace Brook Golf Club yesterday was enough to convince M. G. A. officials that the annual caddie championship should be postponed until next Monday.

Official action was taken by John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the Association, who realized that all of the youngsters were thoroughly wet and that few had any dry clothes to put on for the afternoon round. The tournament will be replayed next Monday at the same course.

Leading scores when play was called off were a 35 by George Curley of Brae Burn, and a 37 by Albert Adams of Wollaston, brother of the former State amateur champion, Ted Adams.

Maine Open Golf

BANGOR, Maine, Aug. 20 (AP)—Lanky Roy Moore, Waterville Country Club veteran, will defend his Maine open amateur golf crown over the Penobscot Valley Country Club's exacting layout today.

The 18-hole qualifying medal round of the 18th annual fixture will be played early, and the low 16 will start match play later in the day, continuing until the 36-hole final Friday.

Hogan at Home For Next Stop Of Pro Brigade

HERSHEY, Pa., Aug. 20 (AP)—Ben Hogan, golf's little but mighty man, comes home next week for a crack at the $5,000 Hershey open, scene of his first major triumph on the traveling professional circuit.

The 72-hole medal play battle Aug. 28-31 is Hogan's playing debut as professional here. He switched from White Plains, N. Y., last winter, succeeding Henry Picard.

Leading Winner

In the money in more than half a hundred tournaments and now the leading winner for the 1941 season, Hogan returns to Hershey as one of the prime favorites in this next stop for the touring niblick brigade. He finished second to Sam Snead in the Rochester, N. Y., tournament which wound up Sunday.

Hogan got his start on the money-winning trail in 1938 at Hershey when he teamed with Vic Ghezzi, 1941 P. G. A. champion, to win the round-robin best ball title.

Hogan and Ghezzi ran away from the field with a plus 17 score with Paul Runyan and Snead 15 points behind in second place.

Plays Hershey Well

Ever since, Hogan has played the 7,000-yard Hershey layout well. It's four-par holes lend themselves to his style—Ben's 135 pounds belie his tremendous length off the tee. He was a quarter-finalist in the P. G. A. title play here last year.

Snead, fresh from two-straight triumphs in the Canadian open and the Rochester tournament, enters the Hershey open equally a favorite. He came here from West Virginia, an unknown in 1936, and a short time later started blazing a brilliant path in golf.

Snead had the P. G. A. crown in his pocket at Hershey last summer until he hit the last three holes of his 36-hole final match with Byron Nelson who fired two successive birdies and a par to win.

Reds Hope to Continue Late Drive at Allston

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although not even the loyal Cincinnati fan gives them a chance in this fast-moving National League pennant drama, Uncle Will McKechnie and his light-hitting Reds have not let any grass grow under their feet during the month of August. While the Dodgers and Cardinals have monopolized the headlines, Cincinnati has slipped along in the shadows at a pace reminiscent of their flagwinning campaigns of 1939 and '40.

This fact is of interest locally as the Reds are the next visitors to Braves Field. After closing his series with the Cardinals, Casey Stengel plays three singles in a row with the club that last year won the baseball championship of the world.

Plans For 1942

Bill McKechnie isn't trying to kid himself. He realizes that the best he can do this time is third place, unless either the Brooks or Cards, or both, should unexpectedly join the army or navy in a body. But the former Boston manager means to stay as high in the first division as possible and look ahead to next season.

McKechnie's famed pitching, which bogged down in the middle of the race when the batting attack reached a new low, has suddenly come back surprisingly strong. Since the afternoon of Aug. 6th the hurlers have delivered nine complete games in 11 starts and over that stretch compiled an .818 winning percentage—nine victories and only two defeats. As a reward the Reds are now in third place ahead of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

League's Fastest

No club in the league has moved faster than the Reds during the most recent two weeks. By winning nine out of 11 they moved a full game closer to the top of the standing, but what is perhaps more important to McKechnie at this time, he gained 5½ contests on the Pirates.

The pace setter in this new drive has been Johnny Vander Meer, with two triumphs over the Cubs and one over the Cardinals. Once again the stylish southpaw is living up to his early promise. As the Reds faced a double-header with the Phillies this afternoon, Vandy had 12 wins and 10 losses. He should better his previous Cincy high of 15 and 10 in 1938. Also in the August streak, Elmer Riddle and Bucky Walters have each won twice, and Joe Beggs and Junior Thompson once.

Sox at Chicago

The Red Sox tomorrow take their first division struggle in the American League to Chicago, where a victory will do the most good. Today Joe Cronin was scheduled to play another double-header with those troublesome Browns. Before the umpire called "Play ball," he was just two contests in back of the White Sox, who are now roosting in second place.

Although the Red Sox lost ground in the standing yesterday, Ted Williams had himself a big day and tightened his grip on the batting crown. By getting three home runs and a pair of singles in eight official tries, "The Kid" heightened his average to .410 Early today his homer total was 26, just one behind Joe Di Maggio and four in back of Charley Keller. With 89 runs batted in, Ted stood third in his league.

* * *

Shorts . . . Yesterday's postponed game with the Cardinals will be played when the Braves invade St. Louis the second week in September . . . The Braves have taken their last three starts against the Reds, but Cincy holds a 10-out-of-17 edge for the season . . . Unless the schedule has been changed without notice, the Red Sox will play three singles in a row at Chicago . . . Lou Finney has hit safely in 24 of his last 25 games.

* * *

As one of the many features of Baseball Defense Bond Day, boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16 will be admitted without charge to the Aug. 28 game between the Braves and Cubs, upon merely showing an album containing one dollar's worth of Defense Savings Stamps . . . This generous offer was made possible through the co-operation of Bob Quinn.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

Yesterday

First Game

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Clift 3b	3	0	0	0	4	0	
Laabs lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	
Lucadello 2b	3	0	0	0	2	1	
Judnich cf	4	1	2	2	7	0	0
Cullenbine 1b	3	0	0	0	13	0	0
Grace rf	2	1	1	1	2	0	0
Berardino ss	4	1	2	5	0	8	0
Swift c	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Galehouse p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	29	3	7	10	27	15	2
BOSTON							
Fox rf	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spence cf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	0	0	2	7	0
Williams lf	3	1	1	4	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	1	1	15	2	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Peacock c	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Wilson, p	3	0	1	1	2	2	0
Totals	34	2	6	11	*25	17	0

*One out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Berardino 2, Williams, Wilson, Swift. Two-base hits, Spence, Peacock. Home runs, Berardino, Williams. Stolen base, Clift. Sacrifice, Cullenbine. Double plays, Berardino, Lucadello and Cullenbine; Wilson, Cronin and Foxx; Doerr, Cronin and Foxx. Left on bases, Boston 8, St. Louis 6. Base on balls, by Wilson 4, Galehouse 3. Struck out, by Wilson 2, by Galehouse. Passed ball, Peacock. Time, 1h. 39m. Umpires, Pipgras, Geisel and Hubbard.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney 1b	6	1	3	4	10	0	0
Fox rf	6	2	2	2	1	0	0
Cronin ss	6	0	2	3	0	2	1
Williams lf	5	2	4	10	5	0	0
Spence cf	5	1	2	2	3	0	0
Tabor 3b	5	0	2	3	1	3	0
Peacock c	5	1	2	4	5	1	0
*Carey	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
M Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L Newsome 2b	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Foxx	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pytlak c	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Johnson p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ryba p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dobson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doerr 2b	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	44	10	19	30	27	7	1
ST. LOUIS							
Heffner 2b	5	1	1	2	4	4	1
Clift 3b	4	3	3	3	0	1	0
Laabs lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Judnich cf	5	2	3	7	5	0	0
Cullenbine 1b	3	0	1	1	8	1	1
Grace rf	3	0	1	2	1	0	0
*Lucadello	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berardino ss	4	0	0	0	4	3	0
Ferrell c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Muncrief p	4	1	0	0	0	2	1
Kramer p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McKain p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	7	9	15	27	12	3

*Batted for L. Newsome in se... 'Batted for Peacock in ninth. ... for Grace in nint...

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	7

Runs batted in, Cronin, Spence, Johnson, Judnich 4, Grace, Williams 3, ... 2, Peacock, Doerr, Finney, Fox, Tabor hits, Finney, Peacock 2, Grace, Spence, Heffner, Cronin, Judnich. Home runs, Williams 2, Judnich. Stolen bases, Tabor, Peacock. Sacrifices, L. Newsome 2, Johnson, Laabs. Double play, Berardino and Heffner. Left on base, Boston 11, St. Louis 8. Base on balls, by Johnson 3, by Dobson 2, by Potter, by Kramer. Struck out, by Johnson 2, by Ryba, by Dobson, by M. Harris, by Muncrief. Hits off Johnson, 0 in 3 innings (none out in fourth); off Ryba, 5 in 1⅔ innings; off Dobson, 0 in 1⅓ innings; off Potter, 2 in 2 innings; off M. Harris, 2 in 1 inning; off Muncrief, 17 in 8⅓ innings; off Kramer, 1 in 0 inning (pitched to two batters); off McKain, 1 in ⅔ innings. Winning pitcher, Potter. Losing pitcher, Muncrief. Umpires, Geisel, Hubbard and Pipgras. Time, 2h. 33m. Attendance (paid), 2,100.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

St. Louis at Boston (2).
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Boston at St. Louis
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Tomorrow

National League

Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York (night).
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis (2).
Washington at Detroit (2).
New York at Cleveland.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	351	38	111	0	23	.316
Moore	292	35	80	4	31	.274
Sisti	378	47	101	1	38	.267
Rowell	389	40	104	4	42	.267
Hassett	284	40	75	1	16	.264
Wagner	218	26	57	2	31	.261
West	369	50	96	9	49	.260
Roberge	40	3	10	0	6	.250
Demaree	66	11	16	1	6	.242
Masi	149	15	35	3	16	.235
Miller	426	37	94	6	52	.221
Montgomery	25	1	5	0	0	.200
Berres	199	14	34	0	12	.171
Gremp	34	1	3	0	3	.088

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Williams	344	92	141	26	88	.410
Cronin	401	79	132	12	74	.329
Fox	183	25	54	0	22	.295
Peacock	198	21	58	0	27	.293
Foxx	376	73	110	18	79	.293
Doerr	367	53	104	11	73	.283
Tabor	402	53	113	13	86	.281
Finney	417	68	116	3	37	.278
Di Maggio	435	94	119	6	53	.274
Pytlak	261	25	71	1	32	.272
Spence	180	20	42	2	25	.233
Newsome	149	16	34	1	11	.228
Carey	13	3	2	0	2	.154

Many Grid Coaches Appear On New Campuses This Fall

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Football coaches, accustomed to frequent journeys during the fall, did a lot of off-season traveling this year—hotfooting it to new jobs.

Seldom has there been such a large turnover of gridiron mentors. Transfer signals were flashed from Maine to California. Every major college conference was affected. The list of teams with new tutors reads like a who's who of football—Notre Dame, Southern California, Army, Yale, Ohio State, Boston College, Tennessee.

With the 1941 kick-off almost at hand, a survey reveals 40-odd coaches appearing on new campuses. Here's the revamped lineup:

East: Frank Leahy, whose Boston College team was unbeaten and victor over Tennessee in the Sugar Bowl game, accepted an offer from his Alma Mater, Notre Dame. To succeed Leahy, B. C. selected Denny Myers, a former Brown and Yale line coach.

The Army, after a particularly poor season, found a more strictly military assignment for Capt. Bill Wood and persuaded Earl Blaik, a former West Point assistant, to leave Dartmouth and return to the cabets. Dartmouth beckoned to Tuss McLaughry. J. Neil (Skip) Stahley, a Harvard assistant, took the job McLaughry had held for 15 years.

Yale, after losing seven of eight games, said good-bye to Raymond (Ducky) Pond and appointed Emerson Nelson, an Eli aide, as head coach. Pond caught on at Bates College. After 20 years on the coaching lines Fred Brice resigned at Maine and Eck Allen took over. Wes Fesler, Harvard assistant, accepted a call from Wesleyan.

Forest Evashevski, Michigan's famous blocking back for Tom Harmon, entered the coaching ranks at Hamilton College. Other new gridiron professors included Alfred C. Werner at Allegheny, Alured (Slim) Ransome, Geneva; Pete Stevens, Ursinus, and Stuart (Stu) Holcomb, Washington and Jefferson. Art Lawrence became Union College coach. Dutch Bergman left Catholic University.

Middle West: Bidding farewell to the veteran Francis Schmidt, Ohio State brought a real rookie into the tough Western Conference competition when Paul Brown, who compiled a fine record at Massillon, Ohio, High School but who has had no college experience, took over.

Notre Dame permitted Elmer Layden to leave to become Commissioner of the National Professional football league and named Leahy. Tom Stidham of Oklahoma followed Paddy Driscoll at Marquette and Oklahoma named Dewey Luster, a Sooner assistant, as its top man. Western Reserve chose Tom Davies and Potsy Clark, former Detroit Lions pro coach, went to Grand Rapids University.

Douglas at Akron

Tom (Spook) Dowler resigned at Akron and was replaced by Otis Douglas, Jr. Stan Kostka, one time Minnesota star, took over at North Dakota Agriculture College. After a fine season at St. Ambrose of Iowa, Moon Mullins resigned to become an assistant at Florida and James Dockery succeeded him. Bob Zuppke, Illinois coach for 28 years, beat a move to oust him and will direct the Illini again. Jim Yeager left Iowa State and Ray Donels replaced him. Cornell College named Walton Koch, Lorias College selected Vincent Dowd and Penn College appointed Russell McCarthy. But Butler resigned at Beloit.

South: Major Bob Neyland was called into Army service and one of his aides, John Barnhill, was appointed Tennessee coach. Jimmy Kitts, formerly of Rice, replaced Henry Redd at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Tex Wilson moved out at Washington and Lee and Riley Smith, an assistant and former Washington Redskins pro quarterback, became head coach.

Southwest: Morley Jennings resigned at Baylor and was followed by Frank Kimbrough of Hardin-Simmons. Warren B. Woodson took Kimbrough's Hardin-Simmons post. Jennings became athletic director at Texas Tech, where Del Morgan succeeds the departed Pete Cawthon as head coach.

Mose Sims left St. Mary's and Lloyd Russell took his job. When Chet Benefiel left, Tulsa University appointed Henry Frnka.

Far West: The attractive Southern California post was left open late this summer when Howard H. Jones passed on. Sam Barry, a Jones aide, stepped in. Francis Schmidt, out at Ohio State, was signed by Idaho U. Bunny Oakes moved from Colorado to Wyoming and Colorado named Jim Yeager, formerly of Iowa State, as head coach. San Francisco U. chose Jeff Cravath, Southern Cal line coach, as its mentor.

Pro Football: Earl (Greasy) Neale, Yale assistant, became coach of the Philadelphia Eagles, and Bill Edwards, Western Reserve, took charge of the Detroit Lions.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

New England Back With Bears

Coach George Halas (Left) and Bill Osmanski

The former Holy Cross back has won fame in the National Football League and was one of the outstanding backs for the Chicago Bears in their rout of the Washington Redskins last year. He will appear here Sept. 11 with the Bears against the Eastern College All-Stars.

Osmanskis Face Each Other

Coach Swede Nelson announced today that Joe Osmanski of Holy Cross will be in All-Star regimentals when the young collegians clash with the Chicago Bears at Fenway Park on the evening of Sept. 11.

Meanwhile Commander George Wiswell of the Crosscup-Pishon Post, A. L., revealed that tickets for the big clash are now on sale at Fenway Park, and the Downtown ticket office at 245 Washington Street, in Boston.

Real Drama

The signing of the younger Osmanski clears the path for some real drama when the two teams meet. It will be no surprise to Bostonians to find out that older brother Bill is a popular and trusted member of George Halas' bruising Bears. In fact Bill is, on the word of Halas, himself, the outstandnig back on the Bears' roster.

This may be Bill's final year in the professional game. He is attending the dental school at Northwestern University, and has just one more semester to go. He would like to get some kind of a coaching job after giving up football.

First and Last

The Bears' hard-running fullback is especially pround of the fact that his first and last rush as a college player resulted in scores. The first dash of his undergraduate days brought victory to the Crusaders in Hanover, N. H., while his final effort against B. C. also resulted in a touchdown.

Red Flaherty, coach of the Washington Redskins, considers Joe as a fine professional prospect, and has drafted him for this year's team. When Red was here last fall, he commented that Joe is the type of player who will develop late in his career.

Junior Baseball

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 20 (AP)—Section finals of the American Legion junior baseball tournament brought four regional champions here today to compete for the right to enter the national semifinals.

Flint, Mich., drew Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for an afternoon game, and Gastonia, N. C., was slated against Manchester, N. H., in a night tilt.

Losers today will play tomorrow night and today's winners will play Friday night. New pairings will be drawn for two games Saturday.

First Big Outboard Motorboat Regatta in Northwest Proves to Be a Big Success

Writer Gets 10-Minute 'Appreciation Lesson'

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Thousands of northwest sports fans were introduced to the thrills of outboard boat racing when the Pacific Coast championships and National Runabout championships were held on Lake Washington recently. And most of the spectators agreed that it looked like a great sport as long as they could watch it and not have to ride in the boats.

If you have never ridden in an outboard runabout at a 45-miles-per-hour clip over choppy water, you don't know what you are missing. In fact, after you've taken a ride with one of these "water cowboys" you find what you are missing, and it's usually something solid beneath you that is the little item that wasn't there.

This writer speaks from experience after being taken for a ride in one of these aqua-steeds. He was told he could do a better job of writing and appreciate the sport more after experiencing the thrills of outboard racing. However, a 10-minute "appreciation lesson" was more than enough. After bouncing around while the boat jumped from one whitecap to another, the decision was made to let the racing drivers keep their business without any interference from the press.

Smile When They Lose

Experienced outboard drivers say it is great fun to cut a swath through the waves at "plenty" miles per hour. And it almost looks like they actually do have fun, because they travel hundreds of miles for a race and smile even when they lose.

Seattle's first big outboard regatta was a big success, even though Californians did walk off with most of the awards. Competition was held in many events from midget hydroplanes to class C racing runabouts. A special course was laid out off Seattle's Seward Park peninsula, and more than 10,000 Northwest fans watched the two-day show, Aug. 16 and 17.

In the first event on the program a new world's speed record was set when Richard Hulen of Butte City, Calif., drove his C service runabout over the 10-mile distance at an average speed of 42.815 m. p. h. When you consider that drivers must slow down at the turns, it means Hulen hit over 50 miles an hour on the straightaways, which is real speed for small water craft.

That was the only world's record set during the regatta, but many drivers narrowly missed setting new speed marks.

Coast Championships

Pacific Coast championships were won by Hulen in the professional division of C service runabout racing, and by Lloyd Huse, Yuba City, Calif., in the amateur division. Pat Cummins, Everett, Wash., and Ernest E. Lewis, Vallejo, Calif., were tops in Coast C racing runabout classes, professional and amateur divisions, respectively. Hovey Cook, Covina, Calif., won the F Runabout pro race, and Hamp Thompson, Napa, Calif., the amateur F runabout race.

In hydroplane races, Coast titles went to amateurs Howard Hewton, Huntington Park, Calif., (M class); William Murray, Longview, Wash., (A class); Bill Schuyler, Lompoc, Calif., (C class); and professionals Art Losvar, Seattle (M class); Leonard Keller, Seattle, (A class); and Barney Louthan, Aberdeen, Wash., (C class).

Harold Ashley, Marysville, Calif., was the big amateur winner in the national championships, by taking first places in the C service runabouts and F racing runabout races. Bill Schuyler, Lompoc, Calif., gained the National C racing runabout title for amateurs.

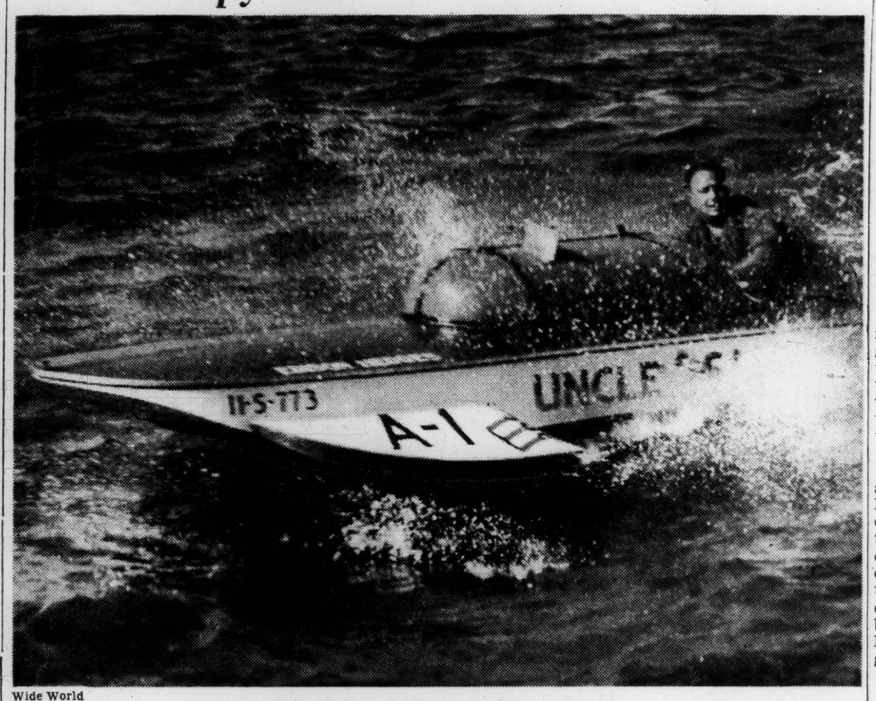
National professional championships were won by Hulen in C service runabouts, Cook in F racing runabouts, and Herb Remlinger, Los Angeles, in C racing runabouts. Hulen's speed in the national race was slower than in the coast race, and did not break the record.

One woman driver surprised the crowd by gaining a second place in the Pacific Coast M class hydroplane amateur race. Mrs. Genetta Schuyler of Lompac, Calif., was the successful woman driver, and she out-raced many experienced men in her division.

The final race of the regatta produced many thrills. Pat Cummins won the first heat in the national C racing runabout professional division, but he missed a buoy at the start of the second heat, and lost out by having to go back and take the turn over again. Most of the Seattle fans were pulling for home-town boy Wes Loback to win, and when he added a second place in the final heat to his earlier second place, a loud cheer went up from the crowd. But when the race committee computed the times, Remlinger's combined total for the 10 miles of racing was 1.2 seconds faster than Loback's, and the title went to the Los Angeles driver.

B. C.

Bumpy Ride Over Water Surface



Wide World

A Winner at Red Bank, N. J., Races

RED BANK, N. J.—Edison Hedges, former State Assemblyman from Atlantic City, in his boat Uncle Sam in which he won the national 135-cubic-inch hydroplane title in the national sweepstakes regatta on the North Shrewsbury River here recently. Hedges set two new world records with his other racing boat, American Eagle, in the event for inboard runabouts.

White Sox Pitching Staff Still Finest in Circuit

By the Associated Press

The finest pitching staff in the major leagues this year belongs to the Chicago White Sox. This has been no secret, but the feat of Lefty Thornton Lee and big Johnny Humphries in pitching a double shutout yesterday against the Philadelphia Athletics served to switch the spotlight in the direction of the Sox. Obscured by such developments as the fancy pennant fight in the National League, and the collapse of the Cleveland Indians, the White Sox nevertheless have won eight straight games and 17 of their past 20 in spurting from fifth place to second in the American League since Aug. 2.

Superb Pitching

This was accomplished almost entirely on superb pitching. The Sox still are the weakest-hitting outfit and the next-to-the-worst fielding club in the circuit. They haven't hit a homer in their past 14 contests and have smacked only 38 all season. But their pitchers have hurled nine shutouts and 22 one-run tilts, and in 82 instances the starting pitcher went the full distance.

Lee, recognized as the outstanding left-hander of the year, achieved his 16th victory by holding the Athletics to six singles. He let only one man reach second and hit a double himself to drive home Chicago's first runs in a 4-to-0 victory.

Humphries, a right-hander acquired from Cleveland last winter in exchange for Clint Brown, allowed only four hits. It was his third starting assignment and his second straight shutout. John Babich opposed him with a five-hit job, but walked four batters, one intentionally, to force across the only run of the game in the third inning.

Yankees Divide

This lifted the Sox to 16 games behind the New York Yankees, who divided a double-header at Detroit. The Tigers broke loose for eight runs in the second inning of the opener and won, 12-3, with Lefty Hal Newhouser pitching five-hit ball. Charley Keller hit his 30th homer while Charley Gehringer led Detroit's 16-hit attack with a homer and a double good for four runs.

New York banged back with a 16-hit bombardment to take the nightcap 8-3. Di Maggio hurt his left ankle tagging second base after hitting a double in the fourth inning. He had not missed an inning till then.

The injury tended to push him out of the American League hitting competition as lanky Ted Williams came up with three home runs during a double-header between the Boston Red Sox and St. Louis Browns. Williams' big day, which included a couple of singles, boosted his batting average to .410, gave him a total of 26 round-trippers, one behind Di Maggio, and a total of 89 runs batted in, third-highest in his league.

Red Sox, Browns

In spite of Williams' show, the best Boston could do was split the twin bill. The Browns took the opener, 3-2, as Dennis Galehouse held his former teammates to six hits, one less than Jack Wilson gave up to St. Louis. John Berardino hit a homer and then singled home the winning run for St. Louis in the ninth. Boston won the nightcap 10-7, with a 19-hit offensive.

Washington whipped Cleveland's stumbling Indians again, 8-6, on Jimmy Bloodworth's two-run homer in the 12th inning, making Cleveland's current record 13 losses in 14 decisions.

Brooklyn barged two full games in front of the National League by battering the Pittsburgh Pirates, 9-0, and 6-2, in a double-header while the rest of the league was kept idle by rain in the East.

Curt Davis obtained his fourth shutout by holding the Buccaneers to five hits in the opener. His teammates provided him a seven-run lead in the first inning. The second game was a tight hurling duel between Ken Heintzelman and rookie Tom Drake for seven innings. Playing in a steady drizzle the teams came up to the eighth in a 1-1 tie. Then when Pittsburgh broke it with a run, the Dodgers retaliated with a five-run outburst punctuated by Pete Reiser's two-run double and Dolph Camilli's 25th homer with two on.

It was Brooklyn's fifth straight triumph and 16th in 20 encounters and the eighth loss in 10 starts for Pittsburgh.

Semipro Baseball

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 20 (AP)—Richard Collins, a selectee from the pitching staff of the Boston Braves, pitched and batted the Fort Riley Cavalry nine to a 15 to 5 triumph over Talladega, Ala., in the national semipro baseball tournament last night.

Collins' double with the bases loaded in the seventh won the game for the soldiers.

In a preliminary contest, Stillwater, Okla., eliminated Covington, Va., 2 to 1.

Mount Pleasant, Texas, crushed Kingsport, Tenn., 14-2, in seven innings in afternoon play in which the Frederick, Md., Hustlers eliminated Fort Lewis, Wash., 8-4, and the MacDill Field flyers of Tampa, Fla., ousted Desmet, Idaho, 7-2.

Grand American Trapshoot Meet At Halfway Mark

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 20 (AP)—The 42nd Grand American trapshoot hit the halfway mark today, with a big field scheduled to clear up a bit of unfinished business left over from Tuesday, and then decide the individual class titles and the state five-man team championship.

Darkness halted yesterday's free-for-all shooting scrapes before completion of a four-way shootoff in the men's race between state title holders, and a three-way fight for the women's North American clay target title.

Russ Elliott, Raytown, Mo., shooting club operator, snared the men's clay target championship yesterday in a 50-target shootoff with E. V. (Ted) Ross of Millersport, after the two had tied at 199 of 200 to beat out a field of 487.

Clyde B. Wells of Bridgeport, Conn., won the professional championship with 199 of 200, while Mrs. Bunny Sanders of Keyser, W. Va., beat about 20 other women state champions with 98 of 100, and Jimmy Robinson of Minneapolis cracked 48 of 50 to win the first annual sports writers' championship.

Maine Tennis Attracts Stars

YORK VILLAGE, Maine, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Maine tennis championships, opening here Friday, will have one of its starriest modern fields, with Frankie Kovacs, the genial Californian, heading the list.

Frankie and his new wife, the former Virginia Wolfenden, will participate in the tourney, Kovacs in the men's singles and doubles, and the Missus in the women's singles against such topnotchers as Dorothy Wightman of Brookline, Mass., Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, and Kay Winthrop of Boston. Kovacs' partner in the doubles will be Edward Amark of Los Angeles.

Masters' Chess

HAMILTON, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Play-off of adjourned games in the Genesee County Cup chess tournament has not materially changed the standing in the masters' section of the championship class.

Reuben Fine of New York still led yesterday with three straight wins. Samuel Reshevsky, United States champion, netted a 1½: ½ score out of two games finished, leaving a third game, against Dr. Walter Cruz of Brazil, unfinished. His game against Anthony Santasiere was drawn after a few moves. Finishing his encounter with Robert Willman, present State champion, he forced a checkmate match through play on the King's File with Queen and Rook.

Dr. Cruz drew with Isaac Kashdan in a duplicate Bishop ending after missing several winning lines. C. W. Hewlett of Schenectady scored his first win by defeating Edward Lasker, who had tried to win an otherwise drawn position. The advantage of a pawn over Harold Evans of Binghamton was sufficient for Santasiere for an ultimate victory.

Daniel Mayers of Arizona is tied with Russell Chauvenet of Esmond, Va., for first place in the experts' section, scoring 1½: ½. Three adjourned games remain to be completed in this division.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams,	Red Sox	106	344	102	141	.410
Travis,	Senators	110	444	77	164	.369
Di Maggio,	Yankees	123	481	113	171	.356
Etten,	Phillies	109	391	61	130	.333
Hopp,	Cardinals	93	285	62	94	.330
Reiser,	Dodgers	100	391	85	128	.327

Grid Business as Usual In Western Conference

(This is another of a series dealing with likely effects of the national emergency on 1941 college football.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Business as usual, bigger and better.

That sums up prospects for the 1941 football season in the Western Conference, one of the nation's major athletic groups. The draft has made no serious inroads on player strength, and reports indicate the "Big Ten" is headed for a bumper year insofar as attendance is concerned.

John L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics for the Conference, says the circuit intends to intensify its general athletic program during the period of the emergency as a contribution to national physical preparedness. The effects of selective service upon football personnel appear to be slight, he says.

Under Age Limit

"A relative few among prospective members of football squads have been called, primarily because the average of conference football men is under the limit of 21 years," Griffith says. "While there are scattered individual losses, the total effect is slight.

"There has been no suggestion that the one-year residence or freshman rule be modified or dropped. Neither have there been suggestions for retrenchment or curtailment. Football schedules are unchanged and ticket prices in general are the same as last year. Pre-season ticket sales indicate increased interest."

As regards the draft, the most pessimistic report comes from Iowa. Northwestern, too, may feel the effects of the selective service program.

Hawkeyes

The Hawkeyes, coached by Dr. Eddie Anderson, have lost one good varsity player, Burdell Gilleard, a halfback figured almost a cinch for this year's first team, and also may lose Jack Kennedy, most promising of its sophomore backs; George Frye, reserve center, and Steve Mizen, end.

Northwestern, always a title threat, likely will get by the gridiron season, but before the year ends may lose Bill deCorrevont, star football and baseball player; Ike Kepford, halfback, and George Benson, fullback.

In Army Air Corps

The only "loss" thus far at Michigan is Jack Butler, reserve tackle, who has joined the Army Air Corps. Among Michigan stars classified are Reuben Kelto and Bob Flora, star tackles, and Bob Westfall, ace fullback. All, however, have high numbers.

Minnesota's Golden Gophers, who swept to the Big Ten and national honors with an undefeated 1940 season, will escape any serious blow from the draft. Ralph Lundeen, reserve end from Minneapolis, is the only player drafted to date. Fred Vant Hull, star tackle last season, received an appointment to the Naval Academy and will not return.

Indiana may lose a good passer, Jimmy McGuire, who has indicated he'll not return because he believes he'll be called to the colors. Purdue has lost none of its regulars, but co-captain Tom Melton, guard, has a low number. Other Boilermakers who may be lost before the end of the season include John Petty, fullback; Herman Timperman, tackle; Joe Hillenbrand, guard; Hal Schumacher, fullback, and Alex Leudo, center. Melton, Petty and Timperman are expected to be mainstays of the team.

Ohio State

Ohio State has lost two promising players in William Bell, center, and Emil Molzea, sophomore tackle. Both were drafted. Tom Kinkade, hard-driving fullback, and two guards, Ed Bruckner and Fritz Howard, have been deferred temporarily.

Wisconsin has lost only one player, Claude York, who was slated for halfback duty. He enlisted in the Navy's flying forces.

Notre Dame, which will oppose several conference schools and is perennially a threat for national honors, has lost one player—Steve Bagarus, a halfback, who already is in uniform.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 19

International League

Syracuse 3 Toronto 1.
Montreal-Newark, rain.
Rochester-Jersey City (2), rain.
Buffalo-Baltimore (2), rain.

American Association

Milwaukee 2, Toledo 0.
Columbus 8-3, Kansas City 7-0.
Louisville 5-5, St. Paul 4-1.
Indianapolis-Minneapolis, rain.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 3.
San Diego 9, Portland 2.
Seattle 12, Sacramento 7.
Hollywood 4-4, Oakland 2-3 (2nd seven innings).

Texas League

Fort Worth 9, Beaumont 6 (10 innings).
Shreveport 5, Dallas 4.
Oklahoma City 3, San Antonio 0.
Houston 1, Tulsa 0.

Southern Association

New Orleans 4, Knoxville 2.
Birmingham 5, Nashville 3.
Memphis 3, Atlanta 1.
Chattanooga 4-1, Little Rock 3-2.

Eastern League

Binghamton 3-9, Albany 0-1.
Springfield-Hartford (2), rain.
Elmira-Wilkes-Barre, wet grounds.
Williamsport-Scranton, rain.

Tennis Postponed

Because of heavy rain which made play impossible, yesterday's second-round matches in the national doubles tennis championships at Longwood Cricket Club were postponed until today.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Brooklyn	75	40	.652	
St. Louis	72	41	.637	2
Cincinati	62	49	.559	11
Pittsburgh	60	52	.536	13½
New York	56	55	.505	17
Chicago	49	67	.422	26½
Boston	46	66	.411	27½
Philadelphia	31	81	.277	42½

Results Aug. 19

Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Other games postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	81	40	.669	
Chicago	64	55	.538	16
Boston	61	56	.521	18
Cleveland	59	56	.513	19
Detroit	54	64	.458	25½
Philadelphia	51	65	.440	27½
Washington	49	65	.430	28½
St. Louis	48	66	.421	29½

Results Aug. 19

St. Louis 3, Boston 2.
Boston 10, St. Louis 7.
Detroit 12, New York 3.
New York 8, Detroit 3.
Washington 8, Cleveland 6 (12 inns.)
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0.

Ward Faces Billows In Rubber Match

BULLETIN

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Playing brilliant golf when the pressure was the heaviest, Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., qualified for the semifinals of the Great Lakes amateur golf championship by defeating Marvin (Bud) Ward, Spokane, Wash., 5 and 4.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—The rubber match of one of amateur golf's liveliest twosome battles went on in the Great Lakes amateur golf championship today with the principles both looking ahead to next week's national amateur test at Omaha.

The two stars involved—Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane, Wash., and Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—met in the Great Lakes event at Knollwood for the third time in their brilliant fairway careers. With each holding one decision, they were headed for victory today. Regardless of the outcome, however, it was probable both would tee off in the big Nebraska show Monday with their games at razor-edge.

Two Years Ago

Two years ago, at Chicago's North Shore Club, Ward won the national amateur by downing Billows in the finals, 7 and 5. Last year, at Winged Foot, Billows whipped Ward, 4 and 3, in the quarter-finals. Ward next week will be one of the standout favorites, while Billows says "this should be Bud's year to win, but don't count me out."

Both Ward and Billows were impressive yesterday in double victories. Ward had to go 19 holes to down Frank Kovack of Chicago, 1 up, then routed Johnny Lehman, Chicago veteran, 5 and 4. Billows overwhelmed F. R. Bowen of Chicago, 7 and 6, then took a 5-and-4 win from Earl Stewart of Dallas, Texas, national Intercollegiate champion.

Wilford Wehrle and John Barnum of Chicago, and Frank Stranahan of Toledo, also eligible for the Omaha classic, all qualified for the quarter-final test. Wehrle, a former national amateur semi-finalist, needed an extra hole to down Walter Kearns of Milwaukee and then eked out a 1-up win over Walter Burkemo of Chicago.

Barnum moved ahead with a 2-and-1 win over Bill Chambers of Chicago and a 7-and-6 victory over John Nix, also of Chicago. Stranahan, the trans-Mississippi champion, defeated Don Armstrong of Aurora, Ill., 1 up in 20 holes and then took a 3-and-2 win over Art Daly of Waukegan, Ill.

Scores Upset

Art Sweet of Chicago scored an upset over Jack Hoerner, the tourney medalist, 4-and-2, after defeating another Chicagoan, Jack Culp, 3-and-2. Ted Payseur, Northwestern University's golf coach, scored an 8-and-6 win over Willard Miller of Elgin, Ill., and a 3-and-2 win over Ed Kletcke of Chicago.

Mike Bencriscutto of Racine, Wis., staged the day's biggest upset by defeating Gus Moreland of Peoria, Ill., former Walker Cup star, 2-and-1, and then defeated Bob Babbish, a Corporal from Ft. Sheridan, 4-and-2.

Ace Parker to Tour Winter Golf Circuit

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 20 (AP)—Clarence (Ace) Parker, star halfback for the Brooklyn Dodger football team and also a professional baseball player, will turn to tournament golf as an amateur as soon as the grid season closes.

Chandler Harper, pro of Parker's home course at Portsmouth, Va., said today that the versatile ex-Duke athlete had made so much progress with his golf game this summer that he had decided to take in the entire winter tournament circuit.

Shetley in Army

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 20 (AP)—Coach Jock Sutherland has learned that his football Dodgers will have to get along without the services of Rhoten Shetley, first string quarterback.

Shetley, former Furman back, is now in the U. S. Army at Fort Bragg, N. C. The loss of Shetley left Sutherland with only four backs out of the 13 with which the Dodgers finished the National League campaign last fall.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Wes Ferrell fined $1,000 by Red Sox manager, Joe Cronin, for walking off mound during game with Yankees.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Moe Berg, Author

Professor Moe Berg, who already is a member of the New York Bar, a Phi Beta Kappa from Princeton, an "Information Please" star and a Boston Red Sox coach, today blossomed forth in the literary world. In the September issue of Atlantic Monthly, just out, he has an article entitled "Pitchers and Catchers." As you would naturally suspect, it is interesting, informative and expertly composed.

Professor Berg points out that baseball perfection is attainable only through a proper combination of opposites. To quote:

Success Story

"A team equally strong in attack and in defense, well-proportioned as a unit, with, of course, those intangibles, morale, enthuslasm and direction—that is the story of success in baseball. Good fielding and pitching, without hitting, or vice versa, is like Ben Franklin's half a pair of scissors—ineffectual. Lopsided pennant failures are strewn throughout the record books. Twenty-game winners or .400 hitters do not ensure victory."

The Professor brings up an interesting angle in regard to the ball. To continue:

"Home-Run Baker, who hit two balls out of the park in the 1911 World Series to win his nickname, —and never more than 12 in a full season,—characterizes a defensive era in the game.

"During the last war it was impossible to get some of the nine foreign ingredients that enter into the manufacture of our baseball. To make up for the lack of the superior foreign yarn, our machines were adjusted to wind the domestic product tighter. In 1919, when the war was over, the foreign yarn was again available, but the same machines were used.

Refashioned

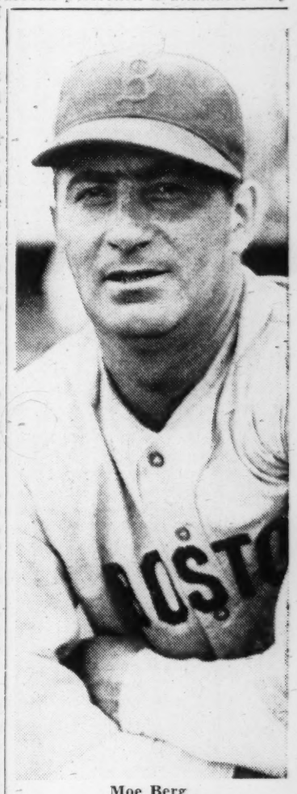
"The improved technique, the foreign ingredients, Babe Ruth and bat, conspired to revolutionize baseball. It seems quite prophetic, with due respect to the Babe, that our great American national game, so native and representative, could have been so completely refashioned by happenings on the other side of the world."

The author discusses the intricacies of the pitching art to considerable length, yet keeps it readable. He stresses the varied techniques of the hurler—his motion, delivery and numerous tricks used to ruin the co-ordination of the man in the batter's box. For example, he goes into detail about his pal, Ted Lyons.

"Ted Lyons of the Chicago White Sox, master student of a hitter's habits, brings his arms over his head now once, now twice, three or more times, his eyes intent on every move of the hitter, slowing up or quickening the pace of his windup and motion in varying degrees before he delivers the pitch," explains Berg.

The article also goes into the many types of hitters, and the Red Sox coach brings in personalities as examples. He comments on Ted Williams.

"Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox, the only current .400 hitter in the game, completely loose and relaxed (at the plate), has keen enough eyes never to offer at a bad pitch, he has good wrist and arm action, leverage and power."



Moe Berg

Professor Berg further discusses the value of a good catcher to a pitcher and vice versa; the advantages and dangers of signal stealing; various methods of giving signs, and other little inside hints not often passed along to the fan. In fact, we can think of a few ball players who could learn something by reading "Pitchers and Catchers," by Moe Berg.

Women's Western

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Russell Mann, of Omaha, and Eleanor Dudley, of Chicago, who shared medal honors, won their matches yesterday in the closed championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association. Miss Dudley defeated Barbara Wilder, of Chicago, 5 and 4, and Mrs. Mann, former Iowa and Wisconsin State champion, overcame Mrs. O. H. Romadka, of Rochester, Minn., 9 and 7.

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Films of the Week—News of Art, Music, and the Theater

Two New Programs Offered; Three Bills Are Held Over

Only two new bills will be seen in first-run Boston cinema halls this week. Three programs will be held over.

Bud Abbott and Lou Costello in person will appear beginning Friday in the RKO-Boston stage show. The new attraction on the screen will be "Lady Scarface."

Two new films will be shown at the Paramount and Fenway theaters, starting tomorrow. They are "Bad Men of Missouri" and "Forced Landing."

The bills held over are "Life Begins for Andy Hardy" and "Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime" at the State and Orpheum; "Dive Bomber" and "Passage from Hong Kong," at the Metropolitan, and "Hold That Ghost" and "Accent on Love," at the Keith Memorial.

* * *

Abbott and Costello

Bud Abbott and Lou Costello may be seen beginning Friday at two houses. They will be on the stage of the RKO-Boston and on the screen at the Keith Memorial. In both theaters they will dispense the brand of low comedy that has made them so popular.

Supporting Abbott and Costello on the stage of the RKO-Boston will be a group of acts headed by the singing star of the Hit Parade, Bea Wain, and including Lucienne and Ashour, dancing team; Johnny Woods, impersonator, and the Six Willys in a novelty act. Larry Flint and his orchestra will play.

"Lady Scarface," the picture that completes the bill at the Boston, is described as a melodrama "revolving around a female Dillinger" (Judith Anderson) who is wanted for robbery and murder. Dennis O'Keefe plays the Chicago police lieutenant who is on her trail, and Frances Neal is a young magazine photographer who hinders more than she helps the course of justice. Eric Blore and Mildred Coles are others in the cast.

* * *

At Twin Houses

Forecasts indicate that there is a good deal of violent activity in the double bill coming into the Paramount and Fenway theaters tomorrow.

"Bad Men of Missouri" is announced as Warner Brothers' successor to "Sante Fe Trail" and "Dodge City." It is based on the exploits of the three Younger brothers, bandits of the days following the Civil War. Dennis Morgan, Wayne Morris, and Arthur Kennedy play the outlaws, and Jane Wyman takes care of the romantic interest. Others in the cast are Alan Baxter, Victor Jory, Walter Catlett, and Sam McDaniel. Ray Enright directed.

Richard Arlen stars in "Forced Landing" as the pilot hero of a melodrama dealing with hemisphere defense on a fortified tropical island in the Pacific. Eva Gabor has the feminine lead, and the cast also lists J. Carroll Naish, Nils Asther, and Evelyn Brent.

* * *

Other Items

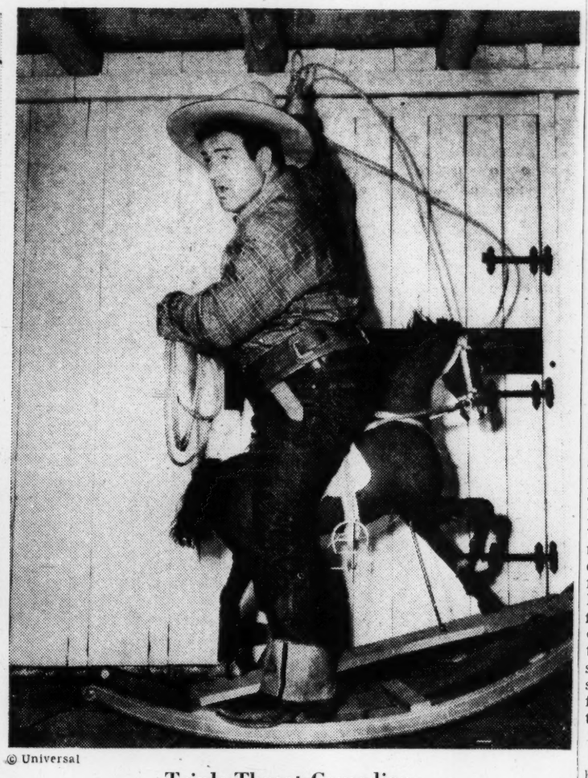
Beginning Friday, the Scollay and Modern theaters will offer "Charley's Aunt" and "Dressed to Kill," the double bill which is now visible at the Paramount and Fenway.

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," starring Spencer Tracy, is scheduled to follow the Hardy film at the State and Orpheum, starting Friday, Aug. 22.

To follow the engagement of Abbott and Costello, the RKO-Boston management announces for Friday, Aug. 29, a show featuring Gypsy Rose Lee, Billy Gilbert and Frank Libuse, comedy star of Billy Rose's World's Fair Aquacade and Diamond Horseshoe. Later attractions scheduled include Glenn Miller and his orchestra; the International Revue; Bill "Bojangles" Robinson with Jimmie Lunceford and his band, and the Andrews Sisters with Joe Venuti and his orchestra. With each of these stage productions a first-run feature film will be shown.

Off to the Big City

Andy Hardy says good-bye to his parents, in the film, "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," held over at the State and Orpheum. The players are Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, and Mickey Rooney.



© Universal

Triple-Threat Comedian

Lou Costello, appearing beginning Friday on the stage of the RKO-Boston, is also being held over at the Keith Memorial in the film, "Hold That Ghost." In the above picture he is seen taking the trail on a hobby horse in his new screen comedy, "Ride 'Em Cowboy," now before the cameras. In all three of these appearances he is companioned, of course, by Bud Abbott.

Exhibitions of Modern Art

The names of George Grosz, Jean Miro, and Salvador Dali appear in the list of artists whose work will be exhibited this season by the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

The Museum's season will open on Wednesday, Sept. 24, with an exhibition of Organic Design in Furniture and Furnishings, which will remain on view through Nov. 9. The next major exhibition will be retrospective showings of the work of Joan Miro and Salvador Dali, opening Nov. 19 and closing Jan. 18.

New American Leaders, an exhibition of the work of artists living outside New York City, will open toward the end of January and remain on view until early in March. On March 18, in collaboration with the Art Institute of Chicago, the Museum will open an exhibition of the work of Henri Rousseau which will remain on view approximately two months.

In addition, the Museum will open on Oct. 7 a retrospective exhibition of 70 paintings, water colors, prints, and drawings by George Grosz. On Nov. 26, it will show the work of Eric Mendelsohn, an architect formerly of Germany, now living in this country.

In announcing the schedule, Monroe Wheeler, who was appointed Director of Exhibitions and Publications last March, said:

"We feel that at this time the Museum of Modern Art should have two important objectives. First, we must encourage and support the normal practice and development of the creative arts with which the Museum is concerned. This is a time for the defense of civilization, and the arts and activities which constitute civilization must be continued as well as defended.

"Second, we must study ways in which the fine and practical arts can be of use to the nation in the present emergency, and the Museum is prepared to act as an intermediary between the individual artist and the governmental agencies which may need his talents. An example of this is the Museum's recent National Defense Poster Competition for posters to publicize the U. S. Army Air Corps enlistment and U. S. Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps.

"The Museum is still concerned, as it has always been, not only with the art of the United States but also with that of foreign countries. A large part of modern European art is unobtainable, but exiled artists continually arrive on our free shores to enrich the resources of our civilization.

"In September, in our exhibition of Organic Design, four Latin-American industrial designers will provide a special section; the marked increase of reciprocal cultural relations between the United States and the Latin-American republics is bringing to our attention a great deal of new and unfamiliar South American art which the Museum is tentatively studying and will show in the near future."

© Vitagraph

Dennis Morgan

In "Bad Men of Missouri," coming to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters tomorrow.

For Brazilian Pianists

Simultaneously with news of the Brazilian success of Joseph Battista, young Philadelphia pianist and first recipient of the Guiomar Novaes prize, comes word of a reciprocal prize for Brazilian pianists to be offered during the season of 1942-43 by Columbia Concerts, Inc. of New York, and to be known as the "Columbia Concerts Award."

The Guiomar Novaes prize was recently established by the famous Brazilian pianist to promote understanding betwen her country and the United States. It offers a young American pianist the opportunity to make concert appearances in Brazil as the guest of Mme. Novaes.

The Columbia Concerts Award is open to Brazilian pianists of both sexes. The winner is guaranteed recitals in New York and other large cities during the season of 1942-43, one or more appearances over the radio, and probably at least one appearance with an important symphony orchestra. Columbia Concerts has placed the decision as to judges and details of the contest in the hands of Mme. Novaes and her husband, Octavio Pinto of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Reports from Brazil indicate that Joseph Battista, winner of the Guiomar Novaes Award, is popular in Rio, where he is living at the Hotel dos Estrangeiros as the guest of the city. Musical circles are particularly interested in Battista as an example of what they call "North American pianism."

On July 29 Battista gave a recital at the Cultura Artistato in Rio to a sold-out house which included most of the city's notables. In reporting this concert the Diario de Noticias said: "Battista triumphed completely in his first appearance on a Brazilian stage. He has honorably accomplished the mission that was confided to him, coming to Brazil as representative of the young people of America, vibrant, idealistic, industrious, and confident as they showed themselves to be in the All-American Youth Orchestra of Stokowski and in the Yale Glee Club recently. As for Guiomar Novaes, she is to be complimented. She has seen her work, undertaken in an effort to increase understanding between Brazil and the United States, crowned with brilliant success."

Battista was one of ten competitors for the Guiomar Novaes Award, all of them Americans and winners of previous awards. Each player had to evolve a complete program from his repertory. This was played to the judges, who selected the composition which the candidate was to play in the finals.

Library's Wiggin Collection Supplemented by Paintings

By Dorothy Adlow

Supplement to the Albert G. Wiggin Collection is a group of paintings which hang in a room next to the main print gallery of the Boston Public Library. They are to be exhibited there permanently.

The pictures have been collected in relation to graphic art, which was the chief objective in the Wiggin Collection. Some of the paintings were sketches, preparatory exercises for the making of prints. They are notes, projects, records of observation. Most of the pictures are naturally slight as paintings, and no doubt they meant more to the artist than he took the trouble to state. However, they show the excitement of the first reaction, the preliminary planning, and the evolution of design. They show how the artist feels his way for the appropriate contour, the significant pattern for movement, the correct light for enhancing an effect. The road to articulation is a long one, and we are likely to take for granted the perseverance, the diligence and pains devoted to the ultimate clear or expressive statements of feeling and fact. The small room at the Library is informing as to the backstage operations of the artist.

* * *

There are some sketches in oil by Jean Louis Forain, to whom Mr. Wiggin was particularly devoted. The paintings make an illuminating accessory to the handsome impressions of Forain's etchings. In the latter there is a painterly quality, a feeling for the flow of design, the dramatic allusiveness of light and shade. The paintings carry that impulse further. There is little in them to suggest that the painter is an artist in line. They are all tone and atmosphere. The colors run to the golden tints.

Human character and human frailty provide the thematic material. Forain "spoke" eloquently with brush or burin. There is no doubt that he could have told what he had to say succinctly in words. He was a commentator, a critic, a recorder of society. These pictures are important documents of French life and institutions. The world for Forain was a stage, and people the actors performing in what today would be drama with social significance.

There are pictures by Muirhead Bone, Felix Buhot, Edmund Blampied, all of whom are generously represented in the print collection.

The space of an entire wall is hung with oil portraits by the eminent British contemporary portraitist, Gerald L. Brockhurst. Born in 1890, this artist displayed his talents when very young in Birmingham. He was hailed, we are told, as a "young Botticelli" and he became a perpetual prize-winner and a national favorite.

Brockhurst's style in painting resembles his print style and neither is comparable to any mode commonly practiced today. The pictures look back to Holbein, and in a sense to the Italian primitives. They show a nostalgic return to the fine handiwork and the aloofness and formality of Renaissance painting. The figures are placed well in the foreground, and off on the horizons are nicely depicted landscapes. Quiet prevails and solemnity and seriousness permeate the dark and silvery tones.

* * *

Brockhurst does not try to work quickly, abbreviatedly, or impressionistically. All the tendencies to slur and condense among painters are abhorrent to him. Those who find present-day art superficial and ungratifying can turn for exhilaration to such painters as Brockhurst, who go the whole way, giving, as it were, a hundred cents for the dollar.

There is no doubt that Botticelli has influenced Brockhurst, but if he has, it suggests a sort of pre-Raphaelitism on the part of this Britisher. We all realize that there were dangers implicit in that idealistic movement, in which artists sought escape from the incursion of the machine, the noise and grime of an industrial age. There is a good deal in modern life from which artists might also wish to escape. But the escape method is dangerous, for it tends to weaken those very sources of thought and dynamic imagination which promote creative art.

The Brockhursts at the Boston Public Library can be valuable source material, positive and negative for art students in Boston. We are glad to have them on permanent display.

Lyme Autumn Show

Terminating its fortieth annual exhibition this week, the Lyme Art Association will open its ninth annual autumn show in the Old Lyme, Conn., gallery Saturday, Aug. 30. This last exhibition of the season will consist of works by members only and will offer more than 200 numbers. Visitors to the current series of exhibitions in the Old Lyme gallery have included residents of 40 different States, and the guest register records others from five foreign countries.

New York Stage Notes

New York

"Best Foot Forward" is the title chosen by George Abbott for the new musical comedy by John Cecil Holm which Mr. Abbott is producing. Rosemary Lane will star. The opening is set for Oct. 1 at the Barrymore. The piece was originally called "Young Man's Fancy."

* * *

Opening Advanced

In order to avoid a conflict with "The Wookey," the opening of "Two Story House," at the Morosco, has been advanced from Sept. 10 to Sept. 9.

* * *

Role for Jack Whiting

Jack Whiting of musical comedy will have what is said to be his first dramatic part as the drama critic in the road company of "Arsenic and Old Lace." Another member of the company will be Forrest Orr in the role of "Teddy" Roosevelt. The piece opens at the Plymouth, Boston, Sept. 29, as the second Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription play.

* * *

'The Beautiful People'

Wee and Leventhal plan to offer William Saroyan's "The Beautiful People" on the subway circuit: week of Sept. 1 at the Windsor Theater, the Bronx; week of Sept. 8 at the Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Pastels for Bass Rocks

Claire P. Wilmeth, Philadelphia artist, has been doing a series of pastels of the members of the resident company and visiting stars at the Bass Rocks Theater, Gloucester, which will be a permanent exhibition in the theater next season.

Ballet Theater Schedule

Ballet Theater will open its third season in Mexico City in mid-October. A New York engagement is scheduled for November, with a tour following.

Distinguished additions to the company are Alicia Markova and Irina Baronova, who have become well known to American audiences through their extensive touring in the Russian ballet companies; Bronislava Nijinska and Michel Fokine, choreographers, and Vania Psota as choregrapher and stage director.

Former members of one or the other of the Russian companies also joining Ballet Theater for the new season are Sono Osato, Ian Gibson, Rosella Hightower, and George Skibine, dancers; Antal Dorati, musical director, and German Sevastianov, general director.

The main body of the company, including Anton Dolin, first classical dancer, Antony Tudor, Hugh Laiing, Dimitri Romanoff, Dwight Godwin and Donald Sadler, Karen Conrad, Lucia Chase, Annabelle Lyon, Alicia Alonso, Nora Kaye, Maria Karniloff and others, remains practically intact, with Nina Stroganova, who will make a concert tour, among the missing. The total membership is approximately 40.

Mr. Dolin, Mr. Tudor, and Eugene Loring (recently of "The Beautiful People") are preparing new ballets for the repertoire; Madame Nijinska is reviving "La Fille Mal Gardée" and her own "La Bien Aimée," (the latter to be presented for the first time in this country), and Fokine and Psota will also offer new works. In all there will be seven new productions in the repertoire of 26 ballets for the coming season. M. L.

Boston-Bound Six-Year-Old Flies From Oslo to Lisbon

A six-year-old boy, descendant of the ancient Vikings, today had shown his hardy spirit and zest for adventure by flying—with no one to look after him—all the way from Norway to Portugal, and he still was only half way home to his sea-going father in Quincy, Mass.

He is John Douglas Tate Lie-Nielsen, stalwart son of "Capt." Oystein Lie-Nielsen, and he has made his air voyage with the help of nothing more than a tag hung around his neck.

Co-travelers, curious as to the doings of a little boy, all alone, flying through warring skies, found this explanation around the neck of the diminutive bit of "baggage":

John Douglas Tate Lie-Nielsen, American citizen, by air from Oslo to Berlin and Lisbon, where he is boarding the Excambion en route to New York in order to join his father, Oystein Lie-Nielsen, Hotel Lincolnshire, Charles Street 20, Boston, U. S. A.

His father, it is explained, uses the hotel as a mailing address, but lives in Quincy, where he is widely known in sailing circles as an old-time sea-going skipper.

John was living with his grandparents in Oslo before the Nazi invasion. When the war struck Norway, his father took steps to get him home. With the help of the State Department in Washington and the Norwegian Red Cross, he got the necessary money across the sea and John began his long journey home.

He flew to Berlin in a German plane, and continued on to Lisbon, Portugal, in time to meet the Excambion.

Meanwhile, his father had only one piece of news from him in more than a month—a brief telegram from the Red Cross that he would leave Lisbon Aug. 22.

Manufacturers Meet to Study Bettering of Labor Practices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 20—Labor experts of more than 200 leading corporations are gathered here fo rthe second Summer Institute on Employment Relations of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The Institute is described by the Association as an "entirely new method of studying and improving industrial labor practices." It is being held in co-operation with the University of Vermont.

Topics scheduled include the current strike problem, the closed shop demand which many unions are pressing, and as the Association sees it, "the inability of federal machinery to curb losses of millions of man days on defense projects."

Noel Sargent, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, said:

"Industrial and educational leaders will examine every phase of our current labor difficulties. When any nation suffers the loss of almost 20,000,000 man days of work in the short period of seven months, a close scrutiny of all aspects of employment relations is a mighty desirable procedure.

"Policies and practices which might reduce defense production stoppages and promote industrial harmony in the post-defense period will be very carefully considered at the Burlington Institute."

The institute will continue for two more days, closing Aug. 22. Discussion will be divided into six groups, meeting four times daily, with general conferences on two nights. Speakers include:

"Employee Testing," Millicent Pond, Employment Supervisor, Scovill Manufacturing Company.

"Recruiting and Hiring of Employees," Millard Stone, Personnel Director, E. I. du Pont, de Nemours & Co., Inc.

"National Defense Adjustment and Readjustment Policies," Harvey G. Ellerd, Vice-President and Director of Personnel, Armour & Co.

"Prevention and Handling of Grievances," Harvey Saul, Director, Employment Relations Department, National Association of Manufacturers.

"The Work of the Supervisor and His Training," F. H. Achard, Supervisor of Training, Consolidated Edison Company of New York.

"Wage Problems," C. Canby Balderston, Dean, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

"Employee Health and Safety," Dr. T. Lyle Hazlett, Medical Director, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

"Communication Channels Between Management & Employees," Philip C. Humphrey, Supervisor of Company Publications and General Assistant, Employee Information, the Texas Company.

"Formulation and Dissemination of Company Labor Policies," E. J. Kessler, Director of Labor Relations, Armstrong Cork Company.

"Government in Labor Relations," John C. Gall, Counsel N. A. M.

"Union Contracts and Techniques of Bargaining," Leo Wolman, Professor of Economics, Columbia University.

"Stump-the-Experts" Session, T. H. A. Tiedemann, Director, Industrial Relations Counsellors, Inc.

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WATCH ON THE RHINE
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. Plus Tax
LIFE BEGINS for ANDY HARDY
Lewis Stone • Mickey Rooney • Judy Garland
Plus: Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Erroll Flynn — Fred MacMurray
"DIVE BOMBER"
In Technicolor
Plus "Passage from Hong Kong"

Managers of Theaters
advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Mail Train." Gordon Harker and Alastair Sim. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "The Reluctant Dragon." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—
"Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Dressed to Kill." Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love." George Montgomery, Osa Massen and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Some Like It Hot." Bob Hope and Shirley Ross. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Invitation to Happiness." Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Passage from Hongkong." Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10.

Modern—
"Man Power." Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. "Kisses for Breakfast." 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Dressed to Kill." Lloyd Nolan. 9:20 a. m., 12:10 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Jungle Cavalcade." 9:30 a. m., 12:02, 2:34, 5:06, 7:38, 10:10. "Cracked Nuts." Stuart Erwin and Una Merkel. 10:55 a. m., 1:27, 3:59, 6:31, 9:03.

Scollay—
"Man Power." Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Kisses for Breakfast." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Harvests for Tomorrow." "Information Please." "Crisis in the Pacific." "Mickey Mouse Cartoon." "Travel the Caribbean." "The U. S. Navy in Mock Battle." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Sign of the Wolf." Michael Whalen and Grace Bradley. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting. "U. S. Naval Maneuvers." "Information Please." "Rural New England." "Russ Morgan's Band." Color cartoons and 30 minutes news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Officer and the Lady." 9:30 a. m., 12:01, 2:32, 5:03, 7:35, 10:05. "Give Me a Sailor." Betty Grable and Bob Hope. 10:37 a. m., 1:08, 3:39, 6:10, 8:41.

Tremont—
"Argentine Nights." Ritz Bros. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power. 11:05 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Uptown—
"The Reluctant Dragon." 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Big Store," the Marx Bros. "I'll Wait for You." Marsha Hunt and Paul Kelly. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Model Wife." Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "West Point Widow." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Reluctant Dragon." 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Adventure in Washington." 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Saint's Vacation." Hugh Sinclair. 1:30, 4:56, 8:20. "One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll. 3:19, 6:25, 9:31.
Cleveland Circle: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. "The Nurse's Secret." Lee Patrick. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Out of the Fog." John Garfield and Ida Lupino. "I'll Wait for You." Marsha Hunt and R. Sterling. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Little Nellie Kelly." Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Fighting 69th." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Lost Horizon." Ronald Colman. 1:45, 5:40, 9:35. "The Doctor Takes a Wife." Loretta Young and Ray Milland. 3:55, 8.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Hit the Road." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Murder Among Friends." 2 Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. 3:40, 9:40. "Man Hunt," Joan Bennett. 1:54, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Bachelor Daddy," with Baby Sandy. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bowery Blitzkrieg." 3:30, 7, 9:50. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. 1:57, 8:18.
Park: "One in a Million." Adolphe Menjou, Jean Hersholt, and Don Ameche. "On the Avenue."

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Caught in the Draft." Dorothy Lamour. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "I'll Wait for You." R. Sterling. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Love Crazy." Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2:30, 8:15. "Too Many Blondes." Rudy Vallee. 4, 9:45.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Johnny Apollo." Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour. "Secret Evidence." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "The Nurse's Secret." Lee Patrick. 2, 5:10, 8.
Mystic: "Hit the Road." Gladys George and B. McLane. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Million Dollar Baby." Jeffrey Lynn and Priscilla Lane. 3:10, 8:10.
Maplewood: "Sunny." Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "I'll Abner." 1:45 and 7:30.
Orpheum: "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. "The Great Plane Robbery." Jack Holt and Vicki Lester. 1:45. Evenings, 7-11.
Strand: "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:25, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon. 1:45, 8. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 2:52, 6:21, 9:55.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. "Singapore Woman." Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Broadway Limited." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "They Met in Argentina." 3:45, 9:30. "Walt Disney Festival." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino. "Million Dollar Baby." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. Selected short subjects.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Big Store," the Marx Bros. "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero.
Strand: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. "Lady from Louisiana." John Wayne.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "They Dare Not Love." George Brent. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "They Dare Not Love." George Brent. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "A Man Betrayed." John Wayne and Francis Dee. "Girl from Avenue A." Jane Withers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Scattergood Baines." Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.
Central: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power. "Repent at Leisure." Kent Taylor and Wendie Barrie. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Son of Monte Cristo." "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young and Laraine Day. "A Man Betrayed." John Wayne and Francis Dee.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Rookies on Parade." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Scarface." Paul Muni and George Raft. "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy. 2. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper. "Rookies on Parade." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "I'll Abner." Granville Owen and Billie Seward. 2:00, 8:09. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 3:33, 9:32.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Man Hunt," Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Scattergood Baines." Guy Kibbee. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "My Favorite Wife." Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. "South of Panama." Roger Pryor. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Too Many Blondes." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Big Store," with the Marx Brothers. "Missing Ten Days." Rex Harrison. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 1:30 and 7:45.

WELMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Play Girl." Kay Francis. "Jennie." Gilmore Henry. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott and William Gargan. 3:25, 8:12. "Las Vegas Nights." Phil Regan and B. Wheeler. 2:15, 6:30, 9:37.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 390,340
1941 volume to date 88,820,059
1940 volume to date 138,498,745

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—The stock market moved up a notch today on a modest yet fairly broad buying movement.

Early firmness in steels bolstered sentiment and in time encouraged a pick-up in bidding for leaders in the rubber, motor, mail order, aircraft, copper, rail and specialty divisions. Dealings were unimpressive, although a shade above yesterday's at around 450,000 shares.

Re-establishment of the rally curve which was inaugurated several days ago but petered out yesterday was associated by brokers with the market's internal condition.

Speculative circles could find little comfort in the news bearing on the war situation and to many the international scene looked darker in view of the President's warning of a long, hard struggle for the democracies.

Thus it appeared the main cue for the better demand for shares was based on buyers' belief the August decline had discounted a good deal of the bad news and that the market's technical position favored some further comeback.

Higher bids were entered for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Republic, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Glenn Martin, Westinghouse, Santa Fe and Great Northern preferred.

Those which lost ground included Illinois Central 4¾s, Walworth 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s and Santa Fe 4s of '95.

Loew's held a prominent place in the amusement group pushing up to a new 1941 top.

Disposed to advance in the curb were American Cyanamid, Bell Aircraft and Brewster Aeronautical.

Bonds Irregular

Some better class industrial bonds acted to values today but the major part of the list was irregular, many of the speculative rails declining in quiet trade.

Buying interest was well-scattered although the second-grade railroad issues accounted for the larger blocks sold. Aside from a few changes of around a point, attributed to technical factors, price changes held to minor fractions.

U. S. Governments, after easing lower in morning over-the-counter trade, moved up on increased demand to gains of as much as ⅛ of a point over yesterday's close.

The foreign list was dull, a handful of South American dollar loans gaining fractions.

Among domestic issues which sold higher were Frisco 4½s of '78, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, St. Paul 5s, Armour (Delaware) 4s and Pacific Gas 3¾s.

London Stock Market Is Firm

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The stock market closed firm today in what investment circles interpreted as a continuation of the "victory boomlet" of recent weeks.

Profit-taking cut into some of the day's peak gains, particularly among home rails, but industrial issues appeared to be holding their ground for the most part. Shipping shares were reactionary. Gilt-edged bonds were firm.

Market analysts saw little expectation of an early end to the war but laid to the victory psychology a tendency of investment funds to switch from gilt-edged issues to business equities. If peace hopes receded, they said, a switch to British funds again probably would occur. Peace, it was explained, would mean less danger of loss to industry through bombings and also a chance for normal business profits as contrasted with war-time's dangers and stringent regulations.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Use at Peak

CLEVELAND (AP)—Under pressure of mounting defense demands the steel industry consumed 6,497,442 gross tons of Lake Superior iron ore during July, a new record, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

This exceeded by 85,911 tons the previous peak of 6,411,531 tons set in March this year and compares with 6,231,067 tons this June and 5,523,595 tons in July, 1941.

Consumption for the first seven months this year rose to the unprecedented high mark of 43,178,525 tons against 32,856,261 tons for the similar period last year.

Despite the rapid melting pace, reserve stocks of the northwestern ore are being built up, the report showed. As of Aug. 1 there were 28,256,869 tons at furnaces and 3,340,517 tons on Lake Erie docks for a total lower lake supply of 31,597,386 tons. This compared with 26,629,670 tons a month ago and 28,244,066 tons a year ago.

During July one additional blast furnace was blown in to make 176 of an available 186 in operation. This compared with 152 in blast a year ago.

Canadian Security Sales

OTTAWA (CP)—Sales of securities by Canada to other countries in May were valued at $2,500,000 compared with $2,100,000 in the previous month, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said. The increase was due to greater liquidation of United States securities, sales of which amounted to $1,800,000 compared with $1,100,000 in April.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54⅝	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	54½	54½	54½	A'g 19
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49	49	49	+ ½
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	20	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 13
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	A'g 18
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	11	41½	41	41½	+ ⅜
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 6
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	19½	19½	19½	
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	4	23¾	23¼	23¼	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 13
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	160¾	160	160¾	+ ¾
12	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	A'g 14
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
8½	5¼	Allied Stores	12	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	5	83¾	83½	83¾	+ ¼
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	6	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	A'g 19
1⅜	¼	Am Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	A'g 19
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ½
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	42	42	42	A'g 19
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37	37	37	
3	1	Am Cable & R	18	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	8	82½	82	82	— ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	A'g 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	7	31⅞	31⅜	31¾	+ ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	74¾	74¾	74¾	A'g 19
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	5	21½	21	21	— ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109¾	109⅝	109¾	A'g 14
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 5
7¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	12	18⅝	17¾	18	+ ¾
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 18
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 19
237½	143¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	3	213¼	213¼	213¼	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 19
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	4	37	36¾	37	+ ¾
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	7	3⅝	3½	3½	A'g 19
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	— ¼
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	11⅝	Am Ice	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	A'g 15
24½	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	A'g 19
13½	10¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 18
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	47½	47½	A'g 19
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	7	13½	13	13½	+ ½
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	4	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	4	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	•4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	2	32½	32½	32½	
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	6	29½	29	29½	+ ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	5	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
10¼	7¼	Am Seating(½g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	17	42	41⅜	41½	+ ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	A'g 12
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43	43	43	A'g 18
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	3	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 19
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	12	11¾	11¾	A'g 15
20⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	18½	18⅜	18⅞	A'g 18
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	91⅞	91½	91½	
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	25	152½	152¼	152¼	+ ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	5	69½	69	69¼	— ¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	69½	69½	69½	— ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	A'g 15
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5½	5⅜	5½	A'g 19
29⅛	26⅛	Am Viscose ½g	27	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
115½	114½	Am Viscos pf (5)	2	115½	115½	115½	+ ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	— ½
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	4	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
77¾	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	8	77⅜	75¼	77⅝	+2⅝
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	26	28⅜	28⅜	28½	+ ¼
16	11⅜	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 19
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¾
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 13
31	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	4	31	30⅝	30⅝	A'g 18
111¾	189½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111¾	111¾	111¾	A'g 12
5½	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
68	47½	Arm Ill pf pf1½g	2	64	64	64	+ ⅜
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	4	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
9⅛	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	A'g 16
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	6	5⅜	5	5	— ½
10⅛	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	11	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅜
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
35⅛	25	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	A'g 16
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	11	28⅜	28	28¼	+ ¼
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	25	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅜
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	2	28	27¾	28	+ ½
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	4	40	39	40	+1
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	•3	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	A'g 14
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	11	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	A'g 15
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	9	9	9	A'g 19
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 7
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	9	3⅜	3½	3½	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	10	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	12	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	7	7	7	A'g 19
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9	9	9	A'g 18
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	6	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 12
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27	26¾	27	+ ⅝
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 14
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	22	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	+ ¼
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (.85g)	7	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ¼
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	50	50	50	A'g 18
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30	30	30	— ⅜
80½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	9	69½	68½	69⅜	+ ⅞
131⅛	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	122½	122½	122½	A'g 19
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	23	23	23	A'g 19
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15	15	15	A'g 15
19	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	143	19⅛	18⅜	19	+ ¾
35	25¼	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	28	28	28	A'g 18
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	
20¼	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	6	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ¼
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	8	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 18
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	4	4	4	A'g 18
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	6	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	12	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	2	30	30	30	A'g 11
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	A'g 13
25⅜	21⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	32	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	A'g 18
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	41	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 19
34¼	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	3	19⅞	19½	19½	— ½
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	A'g 19
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	2	25	24¾	25	A'g 19
33⅜	27¼	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 14
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	5	19	18¾	19	+ ⅜
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	10	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	12	3⅛	2¾	3¼	+ ¼
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	4	6¾	6½	6¾	
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	A'g 16
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	7	3⅜	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 18
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	2	10	10	10	A'g 18

C

223¾	163¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	2	11½	11½	11½	
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	24	15⅛	14¼	15⅛	+ ⅞
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	54	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 19
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 11
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	78¾	78¾	78¾	+13¼
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	48	48	48	+ ¼
29⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	10	26⅜	26	26⅜	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	9	8⅞	9	A'g 18
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 19
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2½	2½	2½	A'g 19
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 15
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	A'g 19
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 19
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 18
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 16
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	13	37⅞	37½	37½	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
37⅜	2¼	Ches Corp	23	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	5⅛	5	5	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅞	Chi Great West	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	3	9	9	9	
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 18
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	8	18¼	18	18	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	40	40	40	—1½
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	51½	51¼	51¼	A'g 19
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 18
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1).	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 12
1⅜	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 18
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	25	58⅝	58	58	+ ¼
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	3	2⅞	3¼	3⅛	+ ¼
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	A'g 9
53¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	28	27	27	—1
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	9	40¾	40	40¾	+ ¾
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¾g)	1	36	36	36	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	93	93	93	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	A'g 15
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	3	14⅛	14	14	+ ¼
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	A'g 18
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	20	20	20	A'g 16
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17	17	17	A'g 11
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	A'g 19
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	2	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ¼
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
82½	7⅜	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	74	74	74	
7⅛	4¼	Colum Pict	20	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	25½	25½	25½	A'g 19
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	A'g 14
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	15	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 15
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ¼
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	A'g 19
117⅞	83⅜	Coml Solv (1¾g)	12	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	66	⅛	⅜	⅜	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	59½	58¾	59½	+ ½
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	4	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	3	3½	3½	3½	A'g 15
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	4	18	18	18	
40¼	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	29	39	38¼	39	+1
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13⁄4e)	7	11½	11¼	11½	
81⅜	53¼	Cons Cop (½g)	6	73⅜	71¼	71¼	— ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	17	17⅞	17½	17½	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	100	99⅝	99¾	+ ¼
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	A'g 12
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	6	2½	2½	2½	A'g 19
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	6	6	5⅞	6	
3⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	7	6⅜	6½	6½	
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28	28	28	+1
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅜
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
5¼	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
107	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	12	106½	105	106½	+ 2½
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	8	37⅜	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
45⅛	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	159	4	3⅞	3⅞	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	2	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	20	20	20	A'g 15
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S (.60g)	7	15¼	15	15¼	— ¼
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	A'g 18
51½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	14	50	49¼	49⅞	— ⅛
47⅜	33¼	Coty Inc (1⅛g)	2	43⅝	41¼	41¼	— ¼
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	7	17¼	16¾	17	+ ⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
9	4⅜	Cros

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Fair Demand For Raw Wool; Prices Uneven

Weekly Wool Review

Despite strikes in wool manufacturing mills that tend to curtail demand for raw wool, a fair call is found in Boston for bright fleece wools, including combing quarterblood. Prices are irregular with coarse grades strengthening, and fine wools softening a bit.

Fine wools are not too plentiful in the graded state that is so much in demand by mills, particularly those having Government contracts calling for specific qualities of wool. Some wool houses report inability to sell wool in original bags, and are therefore grading early purchases of new clip.

On Day-to-Day Basis

Importance and bearing of international developments on the wool market tends to keep the Boston trade on a day-to-day basis. Wool men point out the vital effect on the wool trade of any situation with respect to Japan that might interfere with the movement of fine wool cargoes from Australia, already curtailed by scarcity of ships.

Substantial poundage of Australian wool will be needed, wool men say, to fill the demand of mills, where the present rate of consumption is about 80,000,000 pounds of grease wool equivalent a month, and where contracts are on hand in sufficient volume to assure capacity mill operations for the remainder of 1941.

Wool men see unfriendly relations between the United States and Japan, a sort of two-edged sword, in opinion of C. J. Fawcett, manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, largest single marketing factor and source of handling wool of the co-operative growers.

"Our failure to obtain normal supplies of silk may increase to a limited extent the demand for fine wool," he said. "On the other hand, wool is one of the commodities most needed by the Japanese people, for their normal supply has long since been cut off from both Australia and South America. If activity should prevail in the Far East with Japan an active participant, the availability of Australian wool for our use will immediately be affected.

"The South American situation is different. We understand a commission from the United States is now in South America attempting to negotiate with the South American Government for the entire output of certain strategic commodities, of which wool is one.

South American Wool

"Two questions are raised in connection with the purchase of South American wool. First, have the South American Governments authority to sell their citizens' products before an emergency situation is declared? Second, what would be gained by the purchase of the entire South American clip?

"The second question has been answered thus: Such a transaction would enable England and the United States to control completely exports of South American wool through licenses and thus increase the severity of transactions or economic world control of needed commodities. If this transaction of tying up the South American wool is completed England and the United States will control approximately 90 per cent of the wool in the world.

"Probably not more than 40,000,000 pounds of fine wool, suitable for manufacture of serges, is produced in South America. Competition from that source will be felt in our medium grades."

Auto Defense Group Appointed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Automotive Defense Advisory Committee has been completed with the appointment of eight members selected by representatives of manufacturers of parts and components.

The committee will act in an advisory capacity with the Office of Production Management in matters affecting the automobile industry.

The committee consists of 19 members. The 11 representatives of the makers of passenger cars, trucks, buses, taxicabs and fire fighting equipment having been announced previously.

Those named today:

W. P. Brown, Briggs Manufacturing Company, Detroit; C. C. Carlton, Motor Wheel Corporation, Lansing, Mich.; C. S. Davis, Borg-Warner Corporation, Chicago; J. D. Eby, Wagner Electric Corporation, St. Louis; C. E. Hamilton, Automotive Gear Works, Inc., Richmond, Ind.; H. R. Kearns, K-D Lamp Company, Cincinnati; Burke Patterson, Thompson Products Company, Cleveland, and Willard T. Rockwell, Timken Axle Company, Detroit.

Erie Doubles Operating Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad's July net railway operating income was $2,137,266 against $1,070,502 the preceding July, the road reported. On the basis of the road's old fixed charges there was a net income of $1,081,813. The fixed charges in the approved reorganization plan, plus leased road rentals, total only $580,000 a month. Erie said it is expected the new securities to be issued under the plan will be in the hands of holders of the old securities before the end of the year.

Edek Oil To Dissolve

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of the Edek Oil Company have voted to dissolve the firm. It operates oil holdings in Texas. Mr. Duane said the company would be liquidated and after payments to creditors and expenses the balance of funds would be distributed pro rata among stockholders.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 54-52	105.16	105.16	105.16
1 2¼s 56-54	105.23	105.23	105.23
10 2½s 58-56	104.15	104.15	104.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s 64-44	106.24	106.24	106.24

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	105½	105⅜	105½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
6 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	78	78	78
29 Alleghany cv 5s 44	90½	90	90½
16 Alleghany cv 5s 49	77½	77½	77½
17 Alleghany 5s 50 st	63¼	62½	63¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	61½	61	61½
9 AmIGChem5½s49	101⅜	101	101
4 AmT&T 5½s 43	101	100⅞	101
10 Am T&T 3⅛s 66	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
14 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	108¾	109
214 Am T&T 3s 56	111½	111½	110⅞
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104	104	104
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	59	59	59
7 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
20 A T & S F 4s 95	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
1 A T & S F 4½s 48	103½	103½	103½
1 AT SF T Sh L& 4s 58	112⅞	112⅛	112⅞
7 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79½	79⅜	79⅜
35 A C Line cit 4s 52	70½	70½	70½
10 A C Line 5s 45	90⅞	90⅜	90⅜
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99	99	99
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	63⅞	63½	63⅞
32 B&O 95 st A	33⅞	33½	33½
35 B&O 95 st C	38¼	38	38
6 B&O 96 st P	33⅜	33¼	33¼
10 B&O cv 96 st F	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
25 B&O cv 60 st	38⅛	31⅜	31⅞
129 B&O 4s 48	61½	60¾	61
16 B&O PLE⅝WV 4s 51st	51½	51	51½
2 B&O S W 50 st	44	43⅞	44
11 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	86	86	86
2 Beth Stl 3¾s 59	106	106	106
28 Boston & Me 4½s 70	34½	34¼	34¼
1 Boston & Me 4s 60	70½	70½	70½
4 Bur C R&No 5s 34c	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	107½	107½
1 Can Sou 5s 62	107½	107½	107½
10 Can Nat 5s269 Oct	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
22 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	110½	110½	110½
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	91	91	91
1 Can Pac 4s perp	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 Caro C&O 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
23 Celanese 3s 55	100	100	1000
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	65	65	65
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¼	52¾	53¼
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72	71¾	71¼
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17	17	17
7 Certain-td 5½s 48	107	107	107
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
7 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77	77	77
10 CB&Q 3½s III 49	89½	89½	89½
7 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30	30	30
3 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	37½	37½	37½
81 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11½	10⅞	11½
16 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41½	41½	41½
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	18⅛	18¼	18⅛
4 Chi & NW 4s 87	27½	27¼	27¼
1 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	14½	14½	14½
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2	2	2
9 CRI&J rfg 4s 34	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 CTH&E inc 5s 60	53	53	53
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
12 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	103¼	103	103
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95	95	95
4 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¼
16 CCC&StL 4½s 77	54	54	54
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	109	109	109
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
1 Col F & I 5s 70	81½	81½	81½
29 Col & So 4½s 80	22½	22	22
3 ComlMack inc 69 ww	56⅛	56	56
3 Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58	111	110¾	111
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	106	106
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104¼	104½
1 Contin'tal Oil23⁄4s'48B	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Crane 2¾s '50	101	101	101
1 Cuba RR 7s '46 rct	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 Cuba RR 6s '46	21	21	21
Curtis Pub 3s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
27 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54¾	54¼	54⅜
23 Del P&L 4s½s '71	107	107	107
5 D & R G 4½s '36	15¾	15¾	15¾
21 D & R G 4s '36	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 D & R G West 5s '78	14½	14½	14½
6 Elec Auto L 2¾s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s'70	105¼	105¼	105¼
20 Erie rfg 5s '67	31	30½	31
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	31	30½	31
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	90¾	90½	90⅜
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	56¾	56¾	56¾
5 Erie cv 4s '53 A	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
21 Erie 4s '95	81¾	81¾	81¾
7 Erie 4½s '2015	50	50	50
3 Fed Lt & Tr 6s '54 B	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9 Firestone T&R 3s '61	98⅛	98	98⅛
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9	9	9
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94	93⅝	93⅝
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	100	99¾	100
1 Gt Nor 3½s ?7E	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	98	98
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	81¼	81¼	81¼
4 G Bay & W deb B	9⅝	9½	9⅝
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47¾	47¾	47¾
16 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	82	82	82
8 Hocking V 4½s 99	131½	131½	131½
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38	37⅝	38
4 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	123½	123½	123½
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42	42	42
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11	10¾	10¾
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	43½	43½	43½
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞
14 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45¼	44¾	45
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	51½	51½	51½
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	46½	46⅜	46½
16 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42⅛	42	42
5 Interlake Iro cv 4s 47	101	101	101
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	16	16	16
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	36⅞	36½	36½
3 Int Pajer 6s 55	105¼	105⅛	105¼
24 Int T&T 4½s 52	40¾	40⅜	40¾
1 James F & Clea 4s 59	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 KC Ft S & Mem 4s 36	47	47	47
1 K C South 5s 50	71½	71½	71½
5 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Lac Gas 5½s 53	80½	79⅝	80½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	98	95	95
5 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	50	49½	50
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52	52	52
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33⅞	33½	33⅞
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	56	56	56
1 Lex & East 5s 65	116½	116½	116½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	86	96	96
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49st	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Lau&Nsb Jt M 4s 52	86	86	86
11 LouGas&El 3½s 66	106⅝	106½	106⅝
9 Manati Sug 4s 57	43⅜	43	43⅜
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	112	112	112
2 Mich Con Gas 5 63	107	107	107
5 MSP&SSMstd5s38	12	12	12
41 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	27⅜	27½	27½
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9½	9½	9½
13 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	23¼	23	23
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	35	34½	34½
1 Mo Pac cv 5s 49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13 Mo Pac 5s 77F	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26½	26½	26½
1 Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	55	55	55
10 Mononga Ry 3¼s 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 MonWPaPubS 4½s 60	110	109⅞	109⅞
9 MonWPaPubS 6s 65	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Mont Pow 3⅜s 66	107	107	107
23 Mor&Essex 5s '55	42¼	42	42¼
4 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	37¾	37½	37¾
12 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41⅞	41½	41⅞
12 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105¼	105½
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 NJ Junct 4s 86	70	70	70
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106½	106½	106½
4 N O Texas 5s 44	74	74	74
2 NO Tex&M 5½s '54 ct	40	40	40
2NO TEX&M 5½s 54ct	40	40	40
19 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60½	60¼	60½
25 NYC 4½s 2013A	55⅞	55½	55⅞
8 NYC cn 4s 98	59½	59	59⅜
1 NYC 3¾s 46	92½	92½	92½
12 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58½	58½	58½
2 NYC&HR 4s 42			

5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79⅞	79¼	79¼	
4 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73	72¾	72¾	
27 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62	61¾	61¾	
10 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	101¾	101½	101½	
32 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63¼	63	63¼	
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	110	110	110	
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54¼	54	54¼	
10 NYLE&WCoal 5½s 42	101	101	101	
10 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28	28	28	
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	
10 NYNH&H 4s 56	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
6 NY O & W gen 4s 55	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
2 N Y Steam 3½s 63	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	
8 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	100	100	100	
22 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4	3⅞	4	
4 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103½	103½	103½	
41 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64½	64¼	64⅜	
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55¼	55¼	55¼	
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55¼	55¼	55¼	
21 Nor Pac 4s 97	71½	71½	71½	
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
7 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7¼	7	7¼	
1 Ohio Ed 4s 87	109	109	109	
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	
5 Ohio Ed 3s8¾ 72	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	82½	82½	82½	
6 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110½	110½	110½	
12 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111⅛	111	111	
2 Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	85¼	85¼	85¼	
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	54½	54½	54½	
23 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	97¾	97¼	97¼	
5 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	107¾	107¾	107¾	
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	111¼	111¼	111¼	
1 Pen RR gn 4½s '60	123¼	123¼	123¼	
4 Pen R gen 4½s '65	105⅞	105½	105½	
13 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93⅝	92¾	93¼	
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	102⅞	102½	102⅞	
10 Pen RR 4s '48	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	
12 Pe nRR 3½s '52	88⅝	88½	88⅝	
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	116¼	116¼	116¼	
3 Peoria & East 4s '60	46	46	46	
6 Pere Marq 5s '56	73	72½	72½	
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
6 Phelps Dodge3½s '52	107¾	107⅝	107¾	
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	104	104	104	

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Pitts & WVa 4½s '58A	64¼	63	64¼
6 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59 B	64⅜	63¼	64⅜
39 Pitt & WVa 4½s 60 C	64¼	62⅞	64¼
10 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
7 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s 68	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝
5 Pub S No Ill 3½s 68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	81½	81	81¼
5 Readg 4½s 97 B	80½	80½	80½
22 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	100¼	100	100¼
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝
1 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	13¼	13¼	13¼
10 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7	6⅞	7
7 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	93½	92¾	93½
6 StL IM&S 4sR&G 33ct	71⅜	71¼	71¼
3 StL SF 5s B 50 ct	14½	14½	14½
97 StL SF 4½s 78	15¼	15½	15⅜
5 StL SF 4s 50 A ct	14	14	14
5 StPaul Un Dep 5s 72	111¾	111½	111¾
6 S A &A Pass 4s 43	95¼	95¼	95¼
9 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9⅞	7¾	7¾
14 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
17 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	6¼	6¼	6¼
15 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	31½	31	31
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
11 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51	51	51
24 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51	50⅞	51
10 Sou Pac 4½s 69	51	50⅜	51
4 Sou Pac rfg 4s 55	63¼	63¼	63¼
29 Sou Pac cit 4s 49	48¾	48¼	48⅝
5 Sou Pac 4½s Ore 77	52	51¾	51¾
5 Sou Pac SPT 4s 50	83½	83½	83½
5 South Ry 6½s 56	86	85½	85¾
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	81¾	81½	81¾
8 South Ry gen 4s 56	61⅜	61⅜	61⅝
1 South Ry Mem 5s 96	82	82	82
16 Stand Oil NJ 5s 61	105	104½	104½
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	102	102	102
7 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅛	106	106⅜
2 Tex Corp 3s 59	106½	106½	106½
15 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	66	66	66
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	66	66	66
15 Third Ave 4s 60	54	53¾	53¾
1 H&Bul 4s 46	100	100	100
9 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	112	111¾	112
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112¼	112¼	112¼
9 Un Pac 3½s 80	106⅞	106¾	106¾
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	88⅜	88	88⅜
10 US Steel 1.85s 47	102	102	102
10 US Steel 2.10s 49	102	102	102
1 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 Utah P&L 5s '44	103	102½	102½
5 Va & SW cn 5s '58	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
47 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	18½	18¼	18½
25 Wabash 1st 5s '39	67¼	66⅞	67¼
15 Wabash 2d 5s '39	26¾	26¾	26¾
55 Wabash 5s '80 D	18	17⅞	18
10 Wabash Oma 3½s '41	19¼	19¼	19¼
26 Wabash 5s '76 B	18	17½	18
114 Wabash 4½s '78C	17¼	17	17¼
11 Walworth 4s '55	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
8 Warner Bros 6s '48	96½	96¼	96½
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	48	48	48
1 Wesan Md 5½s'77A	103	103	103
1 Westn Md 0s '52	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
7 Western Un 5s '51	86¾	86⅝	86⅜
3 Western Un 5s '60	85	84X	85⅜
1 Western Un 4½s '50	84	84	84
8 Wheel Stl 3½s '66	84	5/8 88⅛	84⅝
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	106	106	106
11 Wis Con 4s '49	40¾	40½	40¾
6 Young S&T 3¼s'60	102⅛	102	102⅛

Foreign Bonds

6 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	66⅜	66¼	66⅜
1 Argentine 4½s 71	75	75	75
2 Australia 5s 55	72	72	72
4 Brazil 8s 41	21	20¾	20¾
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17½	17½	17½
1 Buen A 3s 84	37	37	37
7 Buen A 4¾s 77	52½	52½	52½
5 Buen A 4¾s 75	53¼	53¼	53¼
20 Canada 5s 52	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
1 Canada 4s 60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Canada 3s 67	89	89	89
5 Canada 2½s 45	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
5 Canada 2¼s 44	97½	97½	97½
5 Chile MtBk6½s57 asd	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Chile MtgBk 6s 61 asd	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Chile 7s 42 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Chile 6s 60	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Chile 6s 60 asd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s 62	11¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
8 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	37¼	37	37¼
3 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	37	37	37
4 Colomb 3s 70	29¼	29⅝	29¾
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	27	27	27
15 Costa 4½s 48	101½	101½	101½
1 Ger C AgrBk6s60Jul	9	9	9
7 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7⅜	7¼	7¼
2 GerGovt5½s 65 unst	6	6	6
1 Ger Gen El 7s 45	13	13	13
2 Haiti 6s 52	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Italy 7s 1951	22	22	22
1 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	72	72	72
2 Mex 6s asd 33	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
13 Milan City 6½s 52	15	15	15
2 N S Wales 5s 58	75	75	75
13 Orient Dev 6s 53	30½	30⅛	30½
26 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	55¼	55	55¼
13 Panama 3½s 67 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6¾	6⅜	6¾
1 Poland 4½s 63 asd	7½	7½	7½
1 Poland 4½s '58 asd	8	8	8
3 Poland 4½s 68 asd	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Prague 7½s 52	13½	13½	13½
9 Rio de Jan 8s 46	10½	10½	10½
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	8¾	8½	8½
2 Rome 6½s 52	18⅛	18	18
1 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	60	60	60
4 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	56¾	56	56¾
18 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	29½	29½	29½
6 Urug aj 3¾s4s4¼s879	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Venet Pr M Bk 7s 52	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 3,157,000; previous day, 4,827,000; week ago, 6,373,350; year ago, 3,720,200; two years ago, 5,385,725; Jan. 1 to date, 1,375,074,925; year ago, 995,986,275; two years ago, 1,038,208,325.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Cons Film Indst pf	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 10
MacKinnon Stl pf	$1.25	Sep.	15	Aug. 30
Tex-O-K F Hls pf	$1.75	Sep.	2	Aug. 15
Cnt Patri GM Ltd	2c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15

Final

Tri-Co Tel 1st pf	60c	Aug.	8	Aug. 7

Irregular

Calif Ink	75c	Sep.	20	Sep. 10
Chic Rivet & Mch 12½c		Sep.	15	Aug. 25
Cutler Hammer	35c	Sep.	13	Aug. 30
Kilburn Mills	$1	Sep.	10	Aug. 29
Utah Home F Ins	$1	Sep.	15	Sep. 10

Regular

Agricu In (Wat'lin)	75c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Ala Pow 5½ pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 12
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 12
do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 17
Aluminum Co Am	$1		Sep.	10	Aug. 28
do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Badger P Mills	50c		Aug.	25	Aug. 15
Basic Refract	20c		Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Bobbs Merrill	50c		Aug.

Commerce and Finance

New Big Defense Contracts to Require Farming Out of Orders

Business and Industry

FRB Industrial Output Index Rises to 162

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production, spurred by the defense program, advanced contra-seasonally in July to 162 per cent of the 1935-29 average from 157 in the preceding month. The high level of activity, the report said, was maintained through the middle of August, with a further rise in wholesale commodity prices and consumer distribution the leading features.

Reductions in automobile and steel output during the month were offset, the board pointed out, by increased activity in the machinery, aircraft, shipbuilding and lumber industries. Steel production declined two points to 96 per cent of capacity, owing to the July 4 holiday, but regained its former level in the first half of August.

Metal Output High

The decline in automobile output in July was less than usual, but in the first half of this month there was a sharp reduction as most plants closed down preparatory to the changeover to 1942 models. Activity in the non-ferrous metals industries continued at a high rate.

"Early in August copper, pig iron and all forms of steel were placed under complete mandatory priority control as it became evident that actual demand for these metals could not be fully met," the survey stated.

"In the wool, cotton and rayon textile industries and at shoe factories activity in July was maintained at or near the peak levels of other recent months, and production of chemicals rose further. Output of manufactured foods increased less than seasonally from the high leved reached in June.

"Coal production declined slightly in July, but, as in June, was unusually large for this time of year.

Contract Awards Gain

"Value of construction contract awards in July increased further to a level more than two-thirds higher than a year ago, on the basis of F. W. Dodge Corp. reports. The rise reflected chiefly a continued increase in contracts for public construction, mostly defense projects.

"Sales at department stores and in rural areas declined by much less than the usual seasonal amount in July and variety stores sales increased further. In the first half of August department store sales rose sharply.

"Total loadings of revenue freight in July and early August showed little change from the advanced level reached in June. Grain shipments, which had been larger than usual in May and June, increased less than seasonally, and loadings of coal declined somewhat.

Road Executive

R. C. Vaughan

Elected President of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad. Mr. Vaughan is President of Canadian National Railways and of the Central Vermont Railway. He is widely known throughout the United States as a transportation authority. For a number of years he has been a vice-president of Grand Trunk and had charge of the system's steamship operations as well as purchases and stores.

89 Class I Roads Show Gain in July Operating Revenues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Estimated operating revenues of 89 Class I railroads, representing 80.9 per cent of total operating revenues, amounted to $387,086,646 in July, this year, according to preliminary reports received by the Association of American Railroads. These compared with $296,031,227 in the corresponding month of 1940 and $369,848,736 in the like month of 1930. Operating revenues of those roads in July, 1941, were 30.8 per cent above those for July, 1940, and 4.7 p. c. above July, 1930.

Freight revenues of the 89 Class I railroads in July, 1941, amounted to $322,751,772 compared with $241,554,255 in July, 1940, and $282,094,251 in July, 1930. Freight revenues in July, 1941, were 33.6 per cent above the same month in 1940, and 14.4 per cent above the same month in 1930.

Passenger revenues in July, 1941, according to these preliminary reports from 89 Class I railroads, totaled $38,407,669 compared with $31,288,007 in July, 1940, and $54,904,933 in July, 1930. For the month of July, 1941, they were 22.8 per cent above the same month in 1940, but 30.0 per cent below the same month in 1930.

Starting September 3

in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Coast to Coast Directory of Real Estate Advertisements will be published Wednesdays on a New Page of Real Estate News

THIS NEW FEATURE will present selected values from many cities throughout the country. Information about houses for rent and for sale, ranches, farms, vacation homes, and business properties will be included in this helpful Real Estate Directory.

ADVERTISE IN IT to reach the entire circulation of The Christian Science Monitor. Contact people in other cities who are planning to move to your city. You may be surprised to find how wide is the interest in the proposition you advertise.

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OPM Approves Plan to Spread Defense Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—Army and Navy purchasing policies are being revised under a new OPM approved program designed to spread defense orders among small mills and factories and prevent unemployment resulting from concentration of armament contracts.

The Council of the Office of Production Management, composed of William S. Knudsen, Sidney Hillman, Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox, adopted a plan approved previously by purchasing officials of the Army and Navy and defense representatives.

Plan Outlined

Principal points include:

Special treatment designed to spread defense work wherever practicable into communities or industries faced with unemployment because they cannot obtain materials for non-defense production.

A requirement that a statement as to the percentage of work to be farmed out under sub-contracts shall be placed in every defense contract of more than $50,000.

A requirement that a detailed statement on sub-contracting intentions shall be submitted with contract proposals of $250,000 or more.

At the same time, the defense contract service was reorganized as an independent bureau in the OPM, reporting directly to co-directors Knudsen and Hillman. The new bureau will be represented in all OPM divisions, and will provide regional advisory services for plant owners, especially for smaller enterprises seeking defense orders.

The new contract bureau is headed by Robert L. Mehornay, who will be assisted by William E. Lewis, a member of OPM's Production Planning Board, as personal representative of Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman.

The priorities branch of OPM's labor division will inform the Defense Contract Service of the essential facts in each case. The Defense Contract Service will investigate as to the production possibilities and, wherever practicable, the OPM will recommend to the Secretaries of War and Navy a remedial program that may include one or more of the following:

"Negotiated contracts (instead of contracts let by competitive bidding) at prices up to 15 per cent above current quotations.

"Orders for 'a reasonable association or corporation' organized so that manufacturers may jointly handle defense work that they could not do with their individual equipment.

"Elimination of bid or performance bonds when necessary.

"Inspection of products at plants to facilitate prompt payment.

"Reimbursement of prime contractors for additional costs resulting from extension of such policies to their subcontractors."

Defense Paramount

"The term priorities means that national defense is paramount," Mr. Hillman said. "We have undertaken to produce the tools and arms which will defeat Hitlerism. Where we have not enough materials to produce both defense and nondefense materials we must without hesitation divert materials to defense production. In some cases this will mean, that both plants and workers must switch from nondefense to defense activity.

"To accomplish the change as efficiently as possible, the OPM is working in two directions. First, it is extending its subcontracting and farming-out program in communities where priorities or plant conversion may cause unemployment. The extension of defense contracts to smaller factories, especially, means that the factories can stay in business and that the workers can stay in their jobs.

"Second, machinery has been set up for re-training and re-employing workers displaced from factories which cannot be converted to defense production."

NEW YORK (AP)—The U. S. Army is lining up a central buying organization here which would pattern its operations after the buying methods used by chain store and other commercial organizations.

Establishment of the office marked a departure from the traditional method of buying supplies for Army exchanges at Army posts and cantonments to supply soldiers with candy, shaving materials and other items not included in the regular Army issue.

The office is under the supervision of Col. Frank Mansfield, who has had experience with the operation of post exchanges in the Panama Canal Zone and other Army districts. Assisting in the management of the office is a special post-exchange advisory committee, with K. D. Gardner, chain store executive, as chairman.

July Machine Tool Shipments

CLEVELAND (AP)—Machine tool shipments for the vacation month of July were reported by the National Machine Tool Builders Association as $57,900,000, against $63,000,000 for June, $60,800,000 for May and $31,500,00 for July, 1940.

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INSURANCE of Every Description
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111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5840

Many Agencies Seen Adding Confusion to Sugar Situation

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The current turmoil in the country's $900,000,000 sugar industry over what is a fair price for sugar, described on this page yesterday, is paralleled by equal confusion over which Washington agencies will take a hand in the situation, and how they will act.

Sugar is traditionally a political football in this country, and has become more so in recent years, with different government departments in many cases conflicting aims. Thus for instance in recent years the Department of State has specially favored Cuban producers, Interior has favored the Puerto Ricans, Congress itself has leaned heavily in favor of domestic beet and cane growers, while the Department of Agriculture has been cool to the beet processors and friendly to beet field laborers, and the Administration has been chilly to the cane sugar refiners.

This time, however, the line-up is somewhat different.

The current sugar drama involves in major or minor roles a cast of at least six Washington bodies—OPACS, the Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture, the State Department, the Maritime Commission, the Export-Import Bank, and Congress itself.

Cuban refusal to sell sugar out of her 400,000 tons currently available at the OPACS ceiling of 3.50 cents, has the sympathy of the State Department.

Good Price for Cuba

However, 3.50 cents means a good price for the Cubans, and their withholding gives the beet sugar bloc in Congress a good talking point ("You can't rely on Cuban sugar in an emergency and you need to build up our industry as a defense measure"), and may cause unemployment in the Atlantic refining industry.

If the Cubans stick it out for their asking price of 3.70 cents, Washington can take two possible actions—one to satisfy the Cubans, the other to force them. The first would be for the Maritime Commission, with its new powers under the Bland Ship Warrant Act, to push the cargo rate on sugar from Cuba down 20 points—which would be the equivalent of giving the Cubans 20 points more on their price. Rates from Puerto Rico are now round 21 cents a hundred pounds against 45 from Cuba. The reason is that rates from Puerto Rico are "conference rates," made by regular American lines which do virtually all the carrying, while rates from Cuba are free, largely set by contract-carriers ("tramps"), the business being carried by many nationalities. The new law, however, gives the Maritime Commission new powers over rates on all ships arriving in the United States. Mr. Henderson hinted last week that the Maritime Commission might make such an adjustment.

If the Cubans are to be high-pressured, however, instead of placated, it would be done through the Export-Import Bank, which has recently loaned Cuba $60,000,000, of which about $11,000,000 is a lien on the very sugar which the Cubans withhold.

There is another possibility of appeasing the Cubans, however—by cutting the duty on Cuban sugar. Cuba has always received special treatment since the Spanish War; at present the duty on all other foreign sugars is 1.87½ cents a pound but only 0.90 cents on Cuban, and recently there has been talk of a cut to 0.75 cents. In fact the State Department has recently called a hearing of the Committee on Reciprocity Information to discuss such a cut. Perhaps if it were granted the Cubans would relent, and perhaps if they don't, the duty will not be cut.

Schemes Offered

One proposal frequently made is that the quotas be raised still further or lifted entirely. But further increase in the quotas would be no help because they have already been lifted so high this year that nobody but the Cubans has any extra sugar left. Lifting the quota system entirely, moreover, would be undesirable to the Administration because it would leave the bounty payments in effect until the end of next June, so that domestic, Puerto Rican and Hawaiian producers would get the benefit of bounties without the restriction of quotas. Growers now get a bounty of 60 points, which accounts for about 80 per cent of the 77½-point processing tax (on all sugar including non-bounty-receiving Cuban and Philippine sugar) or a total of nearly $50,000,000 a year.

If the Administration really wanted to bring down the price of sugar, it could move to lift the entire sugar system, including production and marketing quotas, bounties and processing taxes, and take the necessary steps to continue the present Cuban preferential duty of only 90 points. The result would be to bring the price of sugar down about a cent below even the present OPACS ceiling of 4.03½ cents (including processing tax of 53½ points).

Adoption Unlikely

There are two reasons why this is extremely unlikely. First, the beet sugar people would be unalterably opposed to it, as it would drastically lower their price, cut them out of bounties, and probably let part of their market go to refined Cuban sugar.

However, they might be compensated or bought off by a sharp further increase in their present bounty, out of the general funds of the Treasury—perhaps to give them the mythical 110 per cent of parity—were there not one other objection. Ending of the quota system would let the whole sugar business slip out of the orbit of Federal control, incidentally giving the beet people an even greater advantage than at present over the Cubans. The present Administration is not in the habit of letting go of controls.

And Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill indicated they want some kind of joint control over world commodities. Sugar is one of the biggest, and the United States and United Kingdom control most of its production and consumption. They could not have world control of it if the Federal Government had abandoned its part of the control in advance.

This control is at the expense of the consumer, for it can be maintained only with the consent of Congress, and Congress is acutely sensitive to pressure from producers, but gets practically no pressure from consumers. In effect, the Government can keep control only by keeping producers satisfied at the expense of consumers. And Congress, still the focal point of control, is still in large part inflation-minded, just as it was in April, 1933, when the inflation bloc forced the Thomas greenback amendment on the President.

John M. (100 P. C.) Nichols Has Finally Done It—Closed His Bank

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—John M. (100 Per Cent) Nichols, who threatened for years to close his bank, the First National of Englewood, did it today.

In a letter headed, "Statement of condition at close of business Aug. 20, 1941," Mr. Nichols wrote:

"Confronted as we are today with the spectacle of a Nation betrayed by its own public officers, a people divided as never before, not even in Civil War days, and on all sides a resorting to the first law of self-preservation, I do not care to continue as the custodian of other people's money.

"We have therefore returned all but $39,000 of a one-time high deposit of over $7,000,000, and we urge the immediate withdrawal of the small balance to enable us to close our books on 52 years of successful banking, at least for the duration of the Roosevelt-concocted emergency."

Mr. Nichols has said repeatedly that unless he could invest his depositors' money safely he would close shop. "Anyone can get into the banking business," he commented. "The trick is to get out."

Mr. Nichols' economic philosophy hasn't changed much since he burst into national prominence in the early 30's with a "one-man war" against the New Deal's banking policies, particularly the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Mr. Nichols admits he is a pessimist.

His father helped build the First National of Englewood. Following in his footsteps, the son eventually acquired 1,200 of the bank's 2,000 shares of stock.

Mr. Nichols and a few of his banking associates plan to keep busy managing the bank's real estate trusts and their own property.

The previous statement, issued by Mr. Nichols' bank at the close of business April 4, showed liquid assets totaled $748,230.83 more than the $4,373,467 in deposits, thus upholding Mr. Nichols' nickname of "100 Per Cent." Stock in the Federal Reserve Bank was written down in the statement from $24,000 to 10 cents. Under the heading of "Nonliquid Assets," the statement set forth that the bank was a member of the FDIC. The value of this asset was listed at zero.

Mr. Nichols said he hoped to keep the bank building and his banking charter, so that he could re-enter the banking business "when, as, and if financial and political conditions warrant it."

Power Production Steady in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production for the week ended August 16 registered an increase of .1 of 1 per cent to 3,200,818,000 kilowatt hours over the previous week's total of 3,196,009,000, the Edison Electric Institute reported. In the like period a year ago output was 2,745,697,000.

Percentage output gains over last year by major geographic divisions follow: New England, 23.0; Mid-Atlantic, 13.2; Central industrial, 19.4; West Central, 17.5; Southern States, 21.8; Rocky Mountain, 3.1; and Pacific Coast, 9.0.

New Record Carryover Of Wheat in Canada

OTTAWA (CP) — Total carryover of Canadian wheat at the end of the crop year July 31 was reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 480,083,691 bushels—"by far the largest amount of Canadian wheat ever carried over from one crop year to another."

Last year's then record carryover was 330,473,465 bushels.

Total stocks of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed, with 1940 figures in parentheses: Oats 41,713,303 (46,931,028); barley 10,674,811 (12,653,875); rye 4,911,710 (3,351,661); flaxseed 620,313 (585,307) bushels.

Lower Income Exemptions Are Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Spokesmen for two major business organizations asked lower income tax exemptions and enactment of sales or other new levies, while an official of the National Lawyers' Guild contended that the bulk of new revenues should come from excess profits and larger incomes.

These contracting revenue-raising programs were submitted to the Senate Finance Committee during hearings on the $3,236,700,000, House-approved tax bill.

Witnesses for the business groups were Livingston W. Houston, Chairman of the Government Finance Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, and W. J. Schieffelin, Jr., Chairman of the Taxation Committee of the New York State Chamber of Commerce. The Lawyers' Guild was represented by Martin Popper, of Washington, national secretary.

Hodge-Podge Seen

Contending that excise levies proposed in the House bill constituted a "hodge-podge," Mr. Schieffelin asked the committee to approve either a retail sales tax or a tax on all gross incomes paid out to individuals, the tax to be collected at the source without exemptions.

In addition, he recommended that individual income tax exemptions be decreased, that the normal tax on individual incomes be raised from the present 4 per cent to 6 per cent and that the capital stock tax and related declared value excess profits tax on corporations be abolished, with an increase in the normal corporation rate from 24 per cent to not more than 30 per cent.

The House bill, he asserted, could "neither prevent inflation or maintain the Nation's credit unimpaired."

Mr. Houston told the committee that "we have skimmed most of the tax cream from the fairly well off income groups."

He recommended increases in the normal rates for both individual and corporate taxpayers, a decrase in individual income tax exemptions and credits and enactment of "a form of general sales tax."

Need Revenue

"The need for revenue is so great," Mr. Houston said, "that the great mass of people in the lower brackets must be called upon to contribute their share of needed taxes.

"Corporations and those in the upper brackets should pay their full share, but their ability to carry additional tax loans is comparatively limited."

Mr. Houston urged that there be "no increased taxation of so-called excess profits at this time" and said that the excess profits tax "should not be used as a vehicle of business control or social reform."

Mr. Popper proposed on the other hand that profits in excess of 5 per cent return on invested capital be subjected to an 80 per cent levy in order to provide "an effective excess profits tax."

He urged mandatory joint returns for husbands and wives, elimination of exemptions of government securities, and an increase in estate and gift taxes.

Mr. Popper also proposed restoration of last year's individual income tax exemptions of $2,500 for married persons and $1,500 for single persons so that "the impact of higher surtaxes would be cushioned."

He asked the committee to reject all proposals for excise taxes on necessities, new sales taxes or levies on lower-bracket incomes.

Daily Crude Oil Output Increases

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude Oil production in the United States increased 61,395 barrels to 3,960,635 for the week ended Aug. 16, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Kansas production was up 25,450 to 250,700; Illinois, 10,945 to 361,790; Oklahoma, 4,725 to 418,200; Texas, 6,400 to 1,445,900; California, 4,300 to 654,750; the Rocky Mountain States, 2,680 to 110,180; Louisiana, 535 to 322,850, and Michigan, 400 to 42,300.

Eastern fields declined 1,000 to 111,000, and East Texas, 10 to 369,850.

Liberty Aircraft to Buy Control of Autocar Co.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Oliver H. Payne, chairman of the Liberty Aircraft Products Corp., announced his company had completed arrangements for the purchase from Phoenix Securities Corp. of 121,097 shares, representing about 66 per cent, of the outstanding stock of the Autocar Company.

Liberty manufactures precision aircraft parts in the East. The Autocar Company, located at Ardmore, Pa., produces heavy-duty tractor trucks, scout cars and other defense products and commercial vehicles. Terms of the purchase were not disclosed. Mr. Payne reported that unfilled orders of the two companies amounted to more than $50,000,000.

C. & O. Net Gains in July

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway reported its July net income as $3,335,111, an increase of $329,061 from the preceding July. The net was after charges which included federal income and excess profits tax accruals of $2,235,061 and brought 1941 net income to $18,837,272, down $451,305 from the same seven months of 1940.

Promoted

John Haley

Howard E. Critchfield

Named a Vice-President of the Travelers Insurance Co. He will be in charge of the accident and group departments. Mr. Critchfield has represented the company in Columbus, Ohio, and San Francisco and succeeds, in his new position, the late B. A. Page.

Plan Endorsed To Handle Those Thrown Out of Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A system proposed by the Office of Production Management whereby employees thrown out of work in one industry may be moved quickly into other fields has been endorsed by representatives of labor and management at a meeting of government, business and labor spokesmen here. The scheme is to give men and women made idle by the silk shortage first call on new jobs in the defense industries in Philadelphia. "A—A" job priority rating will be given unemployed silk workers and they will be trained in new skills as quickly as possible.

Defense plant representatives from the Philadelphia area promised to absorb as many silk workers as possible in their plants. They estimated their need for new workers in the next month at about 1,700 or a large majority of the 2,500 to be made idle here by the freezing of raw silk stocks.

The problem of rubber workers of Akron, Ohio, die-casters of Toledo, Ohio, and automobile workers of Detroit, Mich., also were discussed. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, attended the sessions as an observer, and declared that co-operation between labor and industry was "imperative" if this country was to avoid large pools of unemployed persons.

Meanwhile Mr. McNutt's office in Washington reported that a survey of the labor requirements of 9,305 employers indicated that a minimum of 487,400 additional workers would be needed in defense industries by Oct. 1.

Foreign-Owned Property Census Started by Bank

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A census of all foreign-owned property in the United States has been started by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with the dispatch of form letters and circulars to all banks in the district and to several thousand corporations and individuals on its mailing list.

All corporations and individuals who have reason to believe they are directly or indirectly concerned with foreign-owned property in this country should write or apply in person to the bank for public circular No. 4, which covers the subject exhaustively. Deadline for filing the information is Sept. 30.

There are nine series of forms sent out by the 12 regional banks, and the New York bank suggested that the descriptive circular be studied carefully and the proper type of form ordered. It stressed that some persons might be obliged to use more than one series.

The nine forms are: A, for individual foreign nationals not engaged in business and by other persons to report property interests of such individuals; B, to be used by all foreign nationals to report for themselves, except individuals not engaged in business and by other persons to report property interests of such nationals or of foreign countries; C, to be used by organizations to report information concerning securities in which foreign nationals have an interest; D, to be used by banks and safe deposit companies only to report safe deposit baxes; E, to be used by banks only to report deposit accounts and related items; F, to be used by banks only to report securities in their custody or held by them as collateral for foreign owners; G, to be used by brokers, only to report balances, securities and commodities, and contracts thereof held for foreign interests; H, to be used by insurers only to report insurance policies and claims arising under such policies with respect to foreign owners; I, to be used by any person only to report property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on July 26, 1941, the date of the "freezing" here of Chinese and Japanese accounts, in which China or Japan or any national thereof had any interest.

Rubber Export Quota Boosted; Use Declines

LONDON (AP)—The International Rubber Regulation Committee has fixed the export quota for the final three months of 1941 at 120 per cent.

Since the basic quota of exports from rubber-producing countries was fixed for 1941 at 1,554,700 long tons, the committee's action means 466,410 tons may be exported in the last three months of this year.

Rubber trade authorities in New York said this would mean the United States would undoubtedly be able to acquire at least 100,000 tons of raw rubber a month and that, under present OPH restrictions on rubber use, an emergency stock of about 100,000 tons could probably be laid by in the last quarter of this year.

NEW YORK (AP)—A decline of 19.1 per cent in crude rubber consumption from June to July, as a result of the conservation order issued by the OPM, was reported by the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc.

July consumption was 68,653 long tons, compared with the record June figure of 84,912 tons. July, however, was 42 per cent higher than the 48,354 tons used in the like 1940 month.

Gross imports in July totaled 97,081 tons, 50.3 per cent above June and 39.5 per cent above July, 1940.

Total domestic stocks, including government reserves of 218,844 tons, were 395,216 tons on July 31, a figure 16.5 per cent above June and 125 per cent above July 31, 1940. Government reserves were 6.2 per cent above June 30.

Stocks afloat for United States' ports on July 31 totaled 132,304 tons.

Reclaimed rubber consumption during July totaled 21,725 tons, compared with 22,559 in June and 14,539 in July, 1940.

July Construction In Eastern States Highest Since 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Dodge Corporation, statistical service, reported construction contracts awarded during July in the 37 eastern States totaled $577,392,000, most for any July since 1929.

The report showed residential building slightly under June, but 46 per cent greater than in July, 1940, or a total of $205,049,000. The number of dwelling units contracted during July was 41,463 compared with 28,363 in July, 1940.

Public ownership construction accounted for much of the July nonresidential building, the service reported, while 74 per cent of the residential figures, or $152,484, was for private ownership.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with leading concern; good profits. Finest $1 assortment, gift wrappings, etchings; religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-63, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA profits selling famous Waltham Christmas Cards. 25-card $1 assortment pays you 50c. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Complete line. Samples on approval. Waltham Art Publishers, 160 N. Washington, Dept. 443, Boston, Mass.

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted. 50 for $1 up. 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others. Samples on approval. James Art Studios, 882 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKER. "Individualized Greetings" can be "Personalized" to relatives, friends with unique Metallic Seals. 24 FREE with 21-card $1 assortment. 50c profit. Outstanding series. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other smart assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 170 Adams, Elmira, New York.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00 Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays quick profits. FREE Samples. Also 60 for $1 Christmas Cards with name and 8 big-value Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

EXTRA money up to 100% profit selling exclusive Christmas card assortment. Experience unnecessary. Request $1 box on approval; free samples. 50 for $1, assorted personals. Terry Studios, 85 Westfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church. Furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 15 Norway Street.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Gentleman's country home and 5 acres. Mexican style adobe hacienda, near Christian Science church. 4 bed rooms, 2 baths, built around 70-shade patio. Furnished or not, unexcelled view, quiet and convenient, 40 minutes to San Diego, 15 minutes to Army camps and La Jolla; write Phillip Barker, Poway, Calif.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FLORIDA—Spanish type, 3-bedrooms, 2 baths, maids' quarters, garage, 100-foot front, excellent location, Coral Gables, Fla. Owner, 610 E. Birch Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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DIAMOND RING found in the Christian Science Publishing House. Owner may recover same by proper identification. Box L-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA
RIVIERA OF THE PACIFIC
Charming ocean-front and hillside homes. HILDA C. BARRINGER, Licensed Real Estate Broker, 619 First National Bldg., San Diego, F-6118.

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YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood-styled outerwear garments made from Caltex original fabrics; many readers of The Christian Science Monitor are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write CALTEX SPORTSWEAR COMPANY, 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-NURSE—B. A. graduate, Christian Scientist. Elderly person or children. Would manage motherless home. Free to go anywhere. Box K-5, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

STORES TO LET

MONROVIA, CALIF.—Sept. 1st, store room 25x40 in center of business district. OWNER, 141 W. Colorado Blvd. Tel. 9141.

Local Classified

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

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BOSTON 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
7 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, porch; modern improvements; excellent location; rent $85. For appointment phone Sta. 0398.

APARTMENT—3 cheerful rooms and bath, newly decorated, on second floor of private home of small adult family. Fine neighborhood; convenient location. C. C. COOPER, 159 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J. Phone MO. 3-0044 or MO. 2-9179.

Boston—Apt., 9 Rooms, 2 Baths
At condition; comfort; live in town at less expense! Inspection invited. Apply Supt., 290 Commonwealth Avenue.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

RIVER view apartment to share with lady; reasonable; complete privacy. COBURN, 405 East 54th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-2785.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—1-4 rooms available by day, week, or month; very moderate rates. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 15 Norway Street.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 433 W. 21st St.—Our Co-operative House; 4 rooms, 12 stories, pent; cross ventilation, casement windows; quiet; can share. $80-$105. Chelsea 3-7633. Loftus.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm resort, open Sept. and Oct. Cozy, attractive home; fireplaces; lovely countryside; good tasty meals; innerspring mattresses; select clientele. Fall rates $16 and $17. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

RELAX IN THE HILLS of Sullivan County—Zehner's High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y. Tel. 94-R4. Family resort; nearby bathing. $14.

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS
FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.

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In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

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WANTED—Woman for housekeeper and cook; man for gardener; handy knowledge general farm work; country all year. Write Box K-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN OR MAN
for second work; driver's license preferred; fond of children. Call BIG. 5511.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSEMAID or Mother's helper and cook, general maid wanted for family, Cleveland, O., in winter, East in summer; good home; state experience and references. Box K-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL MAID—Efficient and fond of children. Nice modern home. Small family, wages moderate. Phone LASell 6286 (Waban, Mass.)

HOMES WANTED

UPPER DARBY, PA.—BUSINESS WOMAN DESIRES HOME WITH CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. CALL MAD. 7464.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 760 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp 8929.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—8 rooms, 3 complete bathrooms, semi-attached; well-built brick house; 2 spacious verandas; oil burner; all modern improvements; attached brick heated garage. Lovely grounds; $2,500 cash, balance mortgage, or for rent $150 per month. Owner, 2 Middlemay Circle, Boulevard 8-3684.

FOR SALE—Rare old homestead under elms, by harbor; excellent repair; 11 rooms, 2 baths, 5 fireplaces, elevator, charming garden, garage. J. C. Bradley, 2 Stephens Lane, Plymouth, Mass.

ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA—Beautiful Lake home, 150 feet directly facing Lake Carlos; 2 story modern home built for summer and winter; 3 bedrooms; garage. Write Clara M. Jacke, 608 16th Street, Oakland, California.

HOUSE—Dutch colonial, 9 rooms, one-two lots, fruit trees; 15 miles N. Y. C.; restricted; sacrifice. C. M. HULL, Harland Ave., Haworth, N. J.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

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NEW LOW RATES
WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

EST.—HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1916. Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member Allied Van Lines, Inc., Office, warehouse 241 North Ave., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly

NATOMA PINES—Charming private home, 25 acres; 1 mile from Washington's Crossing on the Delaware; large recreation room; indoor and outdoor games; tennis court; accommodations for limited number of Christian Scientists desiring rest and study; also for elderly couples or single; permanent or transient. Address: Mrs. E. R. MILUM, Natoma Pines, R. D. #6, Trenton, N. J. Tel. Trenton 6586.

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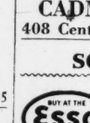

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NEW JERSEY

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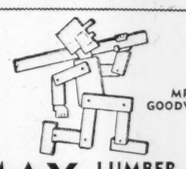

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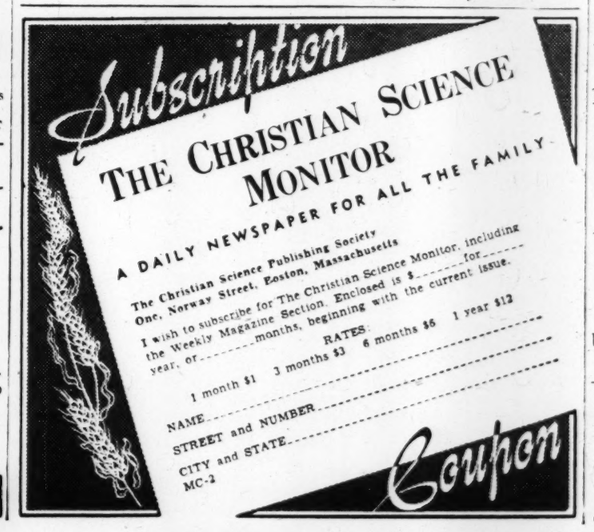
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Ahaz (Isa. 7:10)—*A'-haz* (first *a* long, second short).

Antedated—*An'-te-dat'-ed* (first *a* short, second long, first *e* quick-long as in event, second short). By Webster's second choice, the stresses may be reversed, the main stress falling on the first syllable and the secondary stress on the third.

As a verb, the word has several interpretations, often meaning "to precede in time; to come before in date."

Genera—*Jen'-er-a* (first *e* short, second as in maker, *a* obscured as in sofa).

This word is the plural of "genus," meaning "class, kind, or sort."

Gethsemane — *Geth-sem'-a-ne* (first two *e*'s short, *a* as in sofa, third *e* as in event).

A garden or enclosure outside of Jerusalem, which was the scene of Jesus' arrest.

Incarnate (adjective) — *In-kar'-nat* (*i* short, first *a* as in arm, second quick-long as in chaotic). As a verb, the word is pronounced with a long *a* in the final syllable.

This adjective, a combination of Latin *in*, "in," and *caro* (*carnis*), "flesh," means "invested with bodily nature or form."

Irrefutably — *Ir-ref'-u-ta-bli* (both *i*'s short, *e* short, *u* as in unite, *a* as in sofa). By Webster's second choice, the stress may be shifted to the third syllable, in which case the pronunciation becomes *ir'-re-fut'-a-bli*, with the *e* quick-long and the *u* long.

The prefix *ir* represents the Latin *in*, "not," while the remainder of the word is based upon the Latin *refutare*, "to repel." Therefore anything which is irrefutably proved is incapable of being refuted or proved wrong.

Judaea (Mark 1:5) — *Joo-de'-a* (*oo* as in moon, *e* long, *a* as in sofa). A variant of "Judea," which is pronounced in the same way.

Magdalene (Mark 16:9)—*Mag'-da-len* (first *a* short, second as in sofa, *e* long). By Webster's second choice, *Mag'-da-le'-ne* (first *a* short, second as in sofa, first *e* long, second quick-long as in event). When the word is spelled "Magdalen," the *e* is short.

Retrograde — *Ret'-ro-grad* (*e* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *a* long). By Webster's second choice, the *e* may be sounded long, in which case the *t* is automatically transferred to the second syllable.

This word is traced to the Latin *retrogradus*, "going backward," from *retro*, "backward," and *gradi*, "to step, to go." Hence "retrograde," as a verb, means to go back, or decline from a better to a worse condition.

Scourge (Luke 18:33)—*Skurj* (*u* as in urn).

This word seems to have entered English by the French route; and it is referred, somewhat uncertainly, back to a Latin ancestry.

A Verse for Today . . .

For the kingdom is the LORD'S: *and he is the governor among the nations.*—Ps. 22:28.

Camera Comment

Success of Outdoor Pictures Hinges on Filters

"When it comes to getting good contrasts and beautiful sky effects in outdoor shots, the man with a ten dollar camera can do as good a job as the owner of a costly outfit," according to Thomas P. Lake in Popular Photography. "It's a little common sense and a few filters, and knowing how to use 'em, that produces results."

Here are some tips included in the article, entitled "Watch Your Skies":

Three things affect the amount of blue sky light—the amount of water vapor in the air; the portion of the blue sky which supplies the light; and the altitude at which you shoot.

Photoelectric exposure meters show the varying strength of light from day to day. On a day when sky-readings are high, use an orange or even a red filter. When readings are low, use light or medium yellow. Snow, a bright or a low-lying thin fog may shoot the reading up enough to require a red filter.

The area of blue sky near the sun is a paler blue or greenish-blue. The sky gradually deepens in color farther from the sun, and is deepest at 90 degrees from the sun. A lighter filter is required to achieve contrast between white clouds and this deepest band, which gives the lowest light reading.

As altitude increases, the sky becomes darker. At high altitudes the bare lens will usually give the shadows depth obtained normally with a medium yellow filter. The cause of overexposure at high altitudes is merely a failure on the part of the photographer to estimate properly the amount of light reaching his camera from distant objects. A medium yellow filter which eliminates violet and most of the blue will make the film's sensitivity approximate that of the human eye, which is partially blind to violet and blue. Extreme distance requires an orange filter, which absorbs more of the violet and blue, or a light red filter, which absorbs violet, blue, green and about half the yellow.

"There are no absolute rules to follow—and in this fact lies much of the fascination of photography," Mr. Lake concludes.

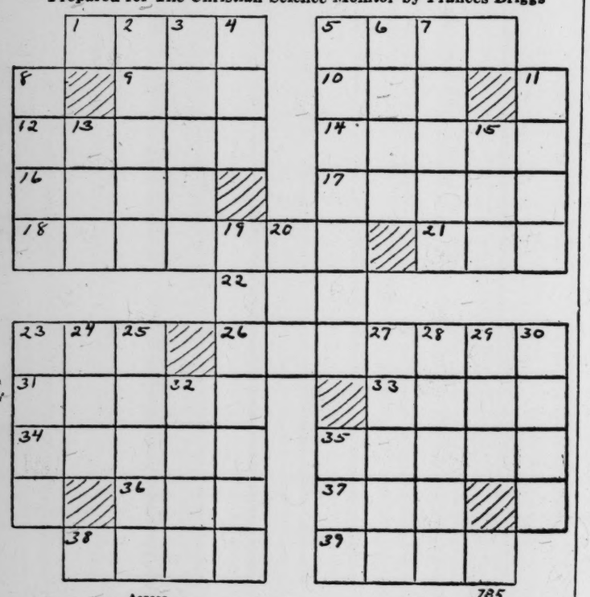
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Snell Manufacturing Company at Southbridge, Massachusetts; tools used in building the famous frigate "Constitution" were manufactured here.
2. An African bird with a conical bill, long median tail feathers, and soft plumage.
3. They were the burgher poets and musicians of Germany during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.
4. A U. S. Army flying field at Coronado, California.
5. An Asiatic and Oriental weight varying in different countries; in China it equals 1 and 1-3 pounds avoirdupois.
6. The tip end of Cape Cod, Massachusetts.
7. A ruined city of India, famous in the 16th century for diamond cutting.
8. The United Service Organizations in the United States.
9. A strait between Haiti and Puerto Rico; 80 miles across.
10. Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in America.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What lake is one of most celebrated in Italy?
5—If you saw a pelike in a museum, it would be what?
9—To clamp
10—Exist.
12—What is the white poplar called?
14—What Egyptian king was defeated by Nebuchadnezzar?
16—What is capital of Latvia?
17—What is singular of "data"?
18—Who was sent to find David Livingstone?
21—Observe.
22—What craft is described in Book of Genesis?
23—In Norse mythology, what tree symbolizes the universe?
26—What did Langstroth design for certain insects?
31—What herb is one of chief sources of cayenne pepper?
33—Who is character in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King"?
34—Who was the enchantress who helped Jason to win Golden Fleece?
35—Who, when paying suit for his friend, was asked to speak for himself?
36—To consume.
37—Fatima, Mohammed's daughter, married whom?
38—What might a poet call an island?
39—You might buy paper in what quantity?

Down

2—What Russian lake is second largest in Europe?
3—What Italian city is sometimes called "Little Paris"?
4—How might a poet write "open"?
5—What do you call a picture by Van Dyck?
6—What is any plane surface?
7—Denominations are what?
8—Who is one of gods in Offenbach's "Orpheus in Hades"?
11—First production of "Il Trovatore" took place in what city?
13—Morsel.
15—Color.
19—What is a plant of the mint family?
20—Before.
23—Top or highest point is called what?
24—Who is well-known H. Rider Haggard heroine?
25—What would you find in a tannery?
27—Hellespont was named for whom?
28—The gayal is found in what country?
29—Contend.
30—What is Deanna Durbin's real given name?
32—What word is sometimes used by poets for "faithful"?
35—What is a river of Switzerland?

Did You Ever Wonder

How "John Bull" Came to Be the Nickname for England?

The nickname John Bull comes from a satirical piece written by John Arbuthnot, a Scotch writer of about the beginning of the 18th century. The sketch dealt with the political affairs in Europe of that time, and the countries were represented by men and women. John Buli was the name given to the

character that stood for England. The John Bull of the sketch was a good-natured man, not entirely free from faults. He was shown as brave and honest, but a bit hot-tempered, and he wouldn't stand for any attempt to master him. The name John Bull was considered particularly apt because of the British fondness for roast beef.

If It Is Possible To Bore a Square Hole?

A device has been invented for boring a square hole with an auger. A hollow steel square casing with sharp chisel edges surrounds an ordinary round auger and follows down the hole bored by the auger, its chisel edges cutting out the corners and producing a square hole? **W. P. Keasbey**

Party Fun

Synonyms

Give each guest a slip of paper containing the following list of words beginning with S.

1. Sleepy.
2. Sabbath.
3. Secure.
4. Savant.
5. Scabbard.
6. Scant.
7. Screech.
8. Surmise.
9. Succumb.
10. Secrecy.

The object of this pencil and paper game is to write after each word a synonym which also begins with S.

The correct answers are slumbrous, Sunday, safe, scholar, sheath, sparse, scream, suspect, submit, stealth.

Monitor Camera Club from C. Don Hughes, Amarillo, Texas

Sequoia Sextette

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Children are waiting as patiently as possible fore the resumption of school days.

Rays of Sunshine: Honesty is still the best policy, but, strange to say, some people feel they cannot afford the best.

Detroit News: In his latest film, Gary Cooper, whose salary was $482,820 in '39, impersonates an A. E. F. sergeant at $44 a month. That's acting.

Neglected

These polls that represent cross sections
Of the country's feelings about elections—
Who are the people—and why and where—
That fill out blanks in the questionnaire
And send it to Washington when they're through it?
I never, somehow, get a chance to do it!
And I'm getting crosser every minute—
Show me a cross section! I want in it!
—Evantha Caldwell

In Lighter Vein

It Never Fails

"Back from your vacation at last, eh? Feel any change?"

"No, not a cent."—Pathfinder.

Co-operation

The court was silent except for the clear-cut tones of the defending counsel. Everyone hung on his words, and many thought he would easily win his case.

"And now, gentlemen of the jury," he began to wind up, "I ask you: Where could this prisoner have hidden the watch? Not in his pocket. The constable has already told you that the man was searched. Not in his shoes—the watch was too large. Then where was it hidden?"

"Please, sir, I put it under my 'at," said the prisoner.—Tit-Bits.

Story From Yugoslavia

Sir Ronald Campbell, the new British Minister in Washington, will be able to tell the Americans some good stories of his adventures after the Yugoslav collapse. He was British Minister in Belgrade.

His party were held prisoner for some time by the Italians. During this period they overheard two of their guards discussing how long the war would last.

"A very long time," said one. "Years, at least."

"Why?" asked the other.

"Because the British will never give in. It will never end till they win."—Answers.

Daily Anecdote

More Than Once

James Whitcomb Riley, while on the way to the office of his publisher one bright morning, had met an unusually large number of acquaintances who consecutively made the usual conventional comment on the "nice weather." This continuous applause began to amuse the poet. When he reached the office he was greeted with a "Nice day." Mr. Riley smiled broadly, and replied, "Yes; I've heard it very highly spoken of."

Where Would You Find—

1. The oldest augur and bit factory in America?
2. A mouse bird?
3. The native country of the meistersingers?
4. Rockwell Field?
5. A catty?
6. Race Point?
7. Golcondo?
8. The U. S. O.?
9. Mona Passage?
10. Harkness Tower and Memorial Quadrangle?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Isn't It a Fact?

The idea that families living in city apartments don't know each other is a myth. You know the sound of their voices, the weight of their shoes (if they're upstairs), their favorite radio program, etc.

Scotty Helps Out

(Detroit Free Press)

Scotty, a collie owned by Frank Brown, Hudson farmer, proved himself a hero recently when lightning struck his master's barn, setting it on fire and disabling the telephone at the same time.

Brown ran into the barn, released 25 head of livestock, and as he ran for his car to drive for help shouted to the dog:

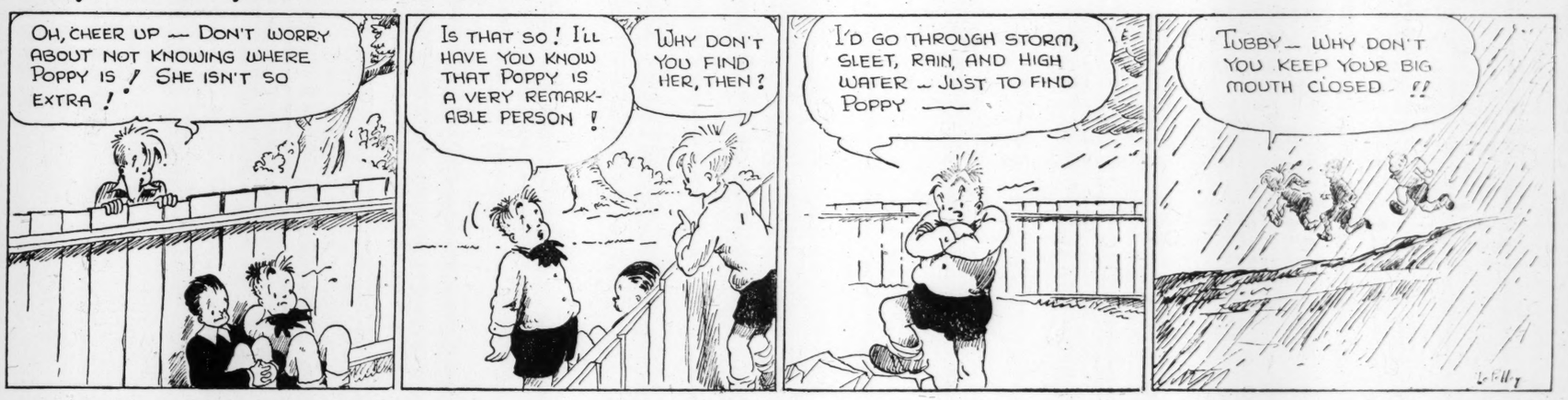
"Go in there, Scotty. Drive them all out."

When the fire truck arrived, the barn had been destroyed, but Scotty had saved every animal.

"I've often heard that when you're in the army you go to bed with the chickens, but I never took it literally before!"

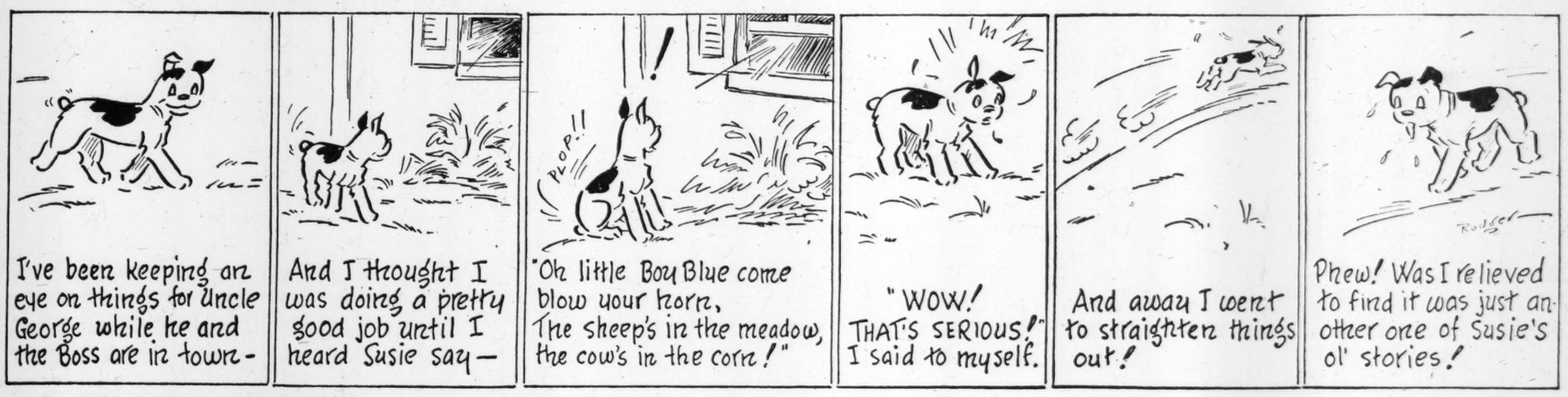
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Paging Poppy*

By LE PELLEY


OH, CHEER UP — DON'T WORRY ABOUT NOT KNOWING WHERE POPPY IS ! SHE ISN'T SO EXTRA !
IS THAT SO ! I'LL HAVE YOU KNOW THAT POPPY IS A VERY REMARKABLE PERSON !
WHY DON'T YOU FIND HER, THEN ?
I'D GO THROUGH STORM, SLEET, RAIN, AND HIGH WATER — JUST TO FIND POPPY —
TUBBY — WHY DON'T YOU KEEP YOUR BIG MOUTH CLOSED — !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Phew! That Sounded Awful!*

By RODGERS


I've been keeping an eye on things for Uncle George while he and the Boss are in town—
And I thought I was doing a pretty good job until I heard Susie say—
"Oh little Boy Blue come blow your horn, The sheep's in the meadow, the cow's in the corn!"
POP!!
"WOW! THAT'S SERIOUS!" I said to myself.
And away I went to straighten things out!
Phew! Was I relieved to find it was just another one of Susie's ol' stories!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Quills and Quivers*

By THE HAGERS

THREE "INDIANS" STAGED A SUDDEN RAID WITH BOWS AND ARROWS THEY HAD MADE.
BOB DUCKLING QUACKED, "NOW JUST WATCH ME! I'LL HIT THE BULL'S-EYE ON THAT TREE."
HE HIT THE TREE, BUT OVERHEAD A CREATURE STARTED DOWN. IT SAID,
"YOUR AIM IS BAD. NOW YOU WATCH MINE!" GREAT GUNS! IT WAS A PORCUPINE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fairness in the Service

The United States Army command has shown itself capable of acting with reasonableness and equity in the War Department's announcement of plans to release many selectees and National Guardsmen from training within much less than the length of time by which Congress recently authorized their retention in service.

The authority granted was necessary in order to insure the preservation of some specialized units or outlying garrisons as effective troops. It gives the Army a flexibility of operation that is indispensable in these critical times. But the standards established now for releasing men whose dependents need them, married men, and men over 28 years old, provide a machinery by which one of the morale problems of the new Army may be met.

Much has been said about the prevalence of grumbling and discontent in the cantonments. Doubtless the situation could be improved by a better awareness, both at home and in the camps, of what the Nation is steeling itself against, and a better appreciation of what it has to defend. Much of the grousing probably is due to lack of equipment and lack of a feeling of purpose in the routine through which the men in camp are put. Fitting the new draft calls to the numbers that can be given real training with actual weapons will help this situation.

But an experienced commander would be concerned if his outfit did not find something to complain about. Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the draft, says, "I never saw an Army that would not vote to go home." But he adds that these young fellows will be all right if some of the parents will leave them alone. And Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear accurately observes that if Army morale is poor "it is only because the morale of the people is poor."

Americans have not yet faced up to the struggle that confronts them—a contest to which they are pledged by all their national ideals if they purpose that they and their children shall again have opportunity to dwell on the earth in peace and dignity. When they do face the fact that "there is hard, tough fighting ahead," to use the phrase which President Roosevelt fittingly quotes from Lincoln, they will see to it that civilian life bears its rigors of war as sternly as do the armed services. Then there will be less to warrant the soldier in supposing that everything would be soft if he could only get back home.

Seeing the Farm Situation

Congressional junkets—vacation trips by members of Congress at the taxpayers' expense—have often been the subject of justified criticism, but the survey of agricultural conditions in the United States undertaken by fifty-seven Republican Representatives appears to be deserving only of highest praise—the more so since it is not costing the public treasury a penny. The visit of fifteen of the committee in New England should be productive of new viewpoints.

A Congressman who makes himself familiar with conditions outside his own district is qualifying for membership in the body which makes laws for the Nation. Occasions frequently arise when first-hand information is more reliable than that passed on to him by individuals with axes to grind. Therefore, these traveling lawmakers will be wise if they study each problem from every angle.

Representative Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, chairman of the Republican Farm Study Committee, is one of the best-informed men in Congress on agricultural conditions. He and his colleagues may well be in a position to perform a great service for the Nation after their survey. Surely American agriculture deserves to be rescued from its eleemosynary position. Neither should it be a political football. America's rural population has alternately been exploited by tariffs favoring the industrial interests and pampered with bonuses. It should stand upon its own feet, but on a basis of equality with other groups and without the disadvantage of hampering legislation.

The predicted "sensibleness" of women's hats may prevent other such embarrassing situations as that when Aunt Min pinned on Mother's new lampshade as she started off to church.

For the benefit of Martians, it should be explained that that noise like distant tom-toms is merely certain Earthlians breaking friendship treaties.

Is taking the "Blitz" out of "Blitzkrieg" stealing Hitler's thunder?

More Road Than Raid Victims

Motor accidents in the United States exact almost as high a toll of lives and cause more than twenty times as many injuries as Nazi bombs inflict in the British Isles.

This disclosure of the day-to-day traffic toll comes in a challenging report of the Greater New York Safety Council which states that from June, 1940, through April, 1941, bombing in Britain cost 35,756 lives and 47,856 injuries. During the corresponding period in the United States traffic accidents killed 33,470 persons and injured more than a million.

Of course, the American casualties are spread among a population three times as large as that of Britain. Nevertheless, the finding that road victims in America are more numerous than raid victims in England suggests the necessity of curbing careless drivers, of taking unsafe vehicles off the roads, of better enforcement of traffic regulations, and of dealing with the menace of both drunken drivers and drunken pedestrians.

Frank L. Jones, president of the New York Safety Council, said in issuing the report that "the drunken driver and also the drinking pedestrian played no small part." Automobiles on today's high-speed highways become potentially as dangerous as bullets or bombs, so that society cannot afford to tolerate even an occasional whisky-befuddled driver at the wheel.

Commitments

The United States Senate has been debating whether President Roosevelt in his conference with Prime Minister Churchill committed the United States to go to war. Senator Johnson of California declared that Mr. Roosevelt in the sixth of the Eight Points made America jointly responsible for the "final destruction of the Nazi tyranny," adding that "the only way they can do this is by war." Senator Barkley maintained that the Roosevelt-Churchill program is not a commitment but only a statement of aspirations.

In form the Eight Points are not pledges. The program merely outlines what kind of a peace the United States would like. The question remains as to what America will do to support its desire. Some of the isolationists would not even send aid to Britain. Others would do nothing to insure its getting there. The Alexandria Bay manifesto of fifteen Republican leaders recognized the importance of a British victory, yet would take no risks to obtain it. Senator Johnson seems to accept Naziism as the "common enemy," but to feel that America should not express its ideas for peace since that commits it to some action to win peace.

It seems to us that the President and his supporters would do well to recognize that the statement of peace aims was not an idle gesture. It does carry certain moral commitments if not official promises. It is tremendously effective in defeating a Nazi peace offensive because millions of people believe the United States will do something to back these ideas of peace. It builds up hopes in the occupied countries, it gives Japan pause, because it carries an implied obligation to do something—and to do it with Britain.

Of course, that obligation was clearly assumed in the Lend-Lease Act. Whether the President has gone beyond that will depend on how the country supports his peace declaration, what the American people are willing to do to get that kind of new order. If they agree with Senator Johnson that it can be done only by war, they may come to a clearer perception of the great alternatives in the world situation today. They may cease believing that the kind of world outlined in the Eight Points—and most Americans want some such world—can be obtained without sacrifice.

Indeed, the basic commitments of the United States are implicit in its nature. The aspirations the President expressed are truly the aspirations of Americans. The question remains, What will they do to realize them? British comments to the effect that America is in the peace before she is in the war indicate how far those who are in the front lines of the battle for a free and peaceful world think America is from fighting for the peace.

The British see a moral commitment which Americans by their nature cannot deny; they understand to some extent the effort to deny it, because they also tried to keep out of war. But they are fighting because they saw no other way to a peace which held liberty and justice. The more closely Americans examine the road to peace the closer they will come to the same conclusion.

Our Readers Say—

"The Question at Issue"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor's policy of facing issues squarely, and its ability to look through and beyond them, is cause for deep gratitude.

I was especially pleased to read Roscoe Drummond's article ". . . On These Things: The Question at Issue in the World Today."

Recently a rich experience made it possible for me to come in daily contact with many different people. I was more than amazed to find the majority of them apparently lacking in a correct appraisal of what the war is really about. Some young men who are in the draft, while feeling that training was "perhaps essential in the event we should become involved," seemed cynical and resentful, asking, "What did the last war get us?"

What have our young people been taught regarding the last war—and its adjustments? War is not the Christian's idea of a means to come to an understanding among nations; but until mankind's daily life is governed by Christian principles, it seems we will (like Jesus of old when he whipped wrongdoing out of the temple) have to resort to war as an awakening step.

Surely the mistakes made after the World War should have taught us not to repeat them. Surely they should have taught us that "we do not live unto ourselves" and that we are our "brother's keeper."

There is a great need for all of us to understand the meaning of the struggle now taking place in the world. Is it not "Choose ye this day, whom ye shall serve"? For all right thinking people there can be but one choice: the right. And having chosen, to go decisively and courageously forward to the end that there shall be peace on earth.

(MRS.) THUSNELDA B. LAHNEMAN
Philadelphia

World Leadership?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is faint, intangible evidence of an important change of thought taking root in the minds of many people. In gathering momentum it will surely lead away from national self-centeredness to a wider and better world viewpoint.

The idea was certainly well promoted by Sumner Welles recently in his now much-talked-of speech. On that occasion he electrified the public by seriously trying to revive interest in another—called by whatever name it might be—League of Nations. He was undoubtedly speaking with official authority, and voicing the President's hopes and dreams.

That logically-minded diplomat, Lord Lothian, during his brief but brilliant career in Washington, frequently, both on and off the record, spoke of the need of a united federation of nations to insure freedom from war and safety to minor Powers. It is a fact, of course, that many of the best minds in the country now believe that if we had not voted against joining the League of Nations, there would have been no World War II. In any event, how workable an international union might be now is a matter not to be dissociated from our current problems. Any such merger of interests would have vast potentialities if approached with an attitude of fairmindedness.

Political and economic leaders among the British have not hesitated to say that the United States will be expected to assume world-leadership with the realization of post-war peace. All the facts point to the assertion that we can and should do that.

In these United States we are descended from many different races but nevertheless we are bound together by common beliefs which are still a vital part of us. These beliefs should tend to unify the thought of the Nation. This is the prime need of the moment and if enough study and effort were made by recognized leaders to do so, it would certainly clarify some of the paradoxes that befog public opinion and retard defense progress.

Wendell Willkie is such a leader, and his recent Western trip was only one of many laudable efforts this great American has made to attain more unity in the country by waking up that part of the population who have remained immune to any impact of external emergencies. World events have in fact automatically placed us in the last outpost of free civilization and this job we will have to hold down until either the iniquitous Hitler is outfoxed or until German stamina crumbles. In the face of all that has happened and is happening it is the ultimate of stupidity to persist in an attitude of apathy and procrastination. We have always found it profitable to keep track of all that happened in the four corners of the globe, and from the Nation's inception we maintained a definite foreign policy that contributed not a little to our affluence.

The subject of internationalism is in fact one that dates back to the time of Christ Jesus who stressed the brotherhood of man in his teachings. In doing so, the Nazarene, of course, never specified any limited groups living within certain borders. He definitely preached the need of a love for all mankind without restriction of race.

When the spiritual essence of this doctrine is realized we shall also realize peace on a free earth. THOMAS J. SIMPSON
New York

Closed Shop

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial columns recently stated:

> A steel tycoon who declared he'd go back to digging potatoes before he'd sign with the union has recanted; so now it will be all right for the old-timer who vowed to let his beard grow till Bryan was elected to shave.

Seriously, I hereby make a prediction that labor's closed shop will someday be declared by the majority of the people to be opposed to the Bill of Rights. F. D. W.
San Francisco

"New Order"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We desire order and freedom without any mental qualification as "new" order or even "new" freedom. H. M. BUGGELN
White Plains, N. Y.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Still Too Fond of Cats

Talk in a Gingham Garden

She is everyone's Cousin Lillibelle, and from this you may know that she lives in the State of Virginia, where everyone from the newest pink-marshmallow infant to the most venerable patriarch is called Cousin Something-or-Other by half the countryside.

(They tell a story about a stranger trudging along the road from Yancy Mills to Charlottesville. Everyone that met him said, "Mornin', Cousin Hubert," or "Right nice day, Cousin Morgan," until he met one lady who had to admit that she couldn't quite place him. But she knew she was related to him, since he *was* walking along the road, so she said brightly, "Mornin', Cousin Stranger.")

Why, even the flowers are related to each other, as Cousin Lillibelle once explained to me. I doubt very much if she has ever had any dealings with a seed catalogue. Flowers as she knows them are much too personal to come out of any public institution. They have their genealogy, just as everything else has in Virginia—or Kentucky or Georgia or the Carolinas, for that matter—where everything is related to everything else in such a cozy way.

* * *

Cousin Lillibelle used to show me her seeds in the winter, gathered from her garden in the fall, and put in dainty tissue-lined envelopes, each with a record of their origin written upon them in her blossomy handwriting. "Lupines from Mary Blaine Shepherd (ask her what kind of bluing she uses for her hair)," one envelope said, and another, "Petunias for Persus (also send pop-over receipt)."

Seeds circulate all up and down the mountainside, so that when you survey your own, you are also visiting your various cousins' gardens. "Being with you," as Emily Dickinson said to a friend, "is travel enough."

Cousin Lillibelle told me most of what I know about gardening. That is to say, she gave me my subtlest joy-of-gardening, and that really is "most of what I know."

We used to sit on her circular tree-seat before luncheon . . . the huge unlady-like luncheon of a real Southern lady . . . and talk about flowers and people, and the subjects ran together so you couldn't tell which was which.

Once I remember we were talking about the cultured ignorance of some newcomers (that is to say, they'd lived on the mountain only ten years) who had planted not wisely but too well.

"They have no garden taste," Cousin Lillibelle said, "they've got the tweeds in with the silks."

"Tweeds with the silks, honey?"

"That's what my mother used to say." She snapped off a plume of garden heliotrope and fanned herself languidly with it. "A lady knows the style of different flowers, and which are appropriate. There are gingham flowers . . . nasturtiums, zinnias, candytuft, petunias, cosmos, geraniums, hollyhocks, calendulas. . . ."

"How about sweet williams?"

"Gingham, pure and simple," she said, "always reminded me of little rag rugs, bless their hearts. . . . Rambler roses are gingham, especially Dorothy Perkins. But the big white-kid roses, like the ones we have around the sundial, are silk."

"Gingham flowers belong in the morning garden, where you're going to sit in your muslins and ginghams and play with the children. They belong around cottages . . . the houses of young married people . . . and around schoolhouses."

* * *

"And what are the silk flowers?"

"Why, all the elegant flowers. The lilies . . . except of course the trumpet vines, and the tigers . . . the roses and delphiniums and foxgloves, the phloxes, irises, wistaria, peonies, and dahlias (except the common little shoe-button dahlias, which are gingham, of course).

"The silkiest flowers are the white ones, because they're most lovely at night when you walk out in the garden with your True-love, wearing silk and sniffing perfume."

"Yours or the flowers?"

"Both," she answered, dimpling. "In fact, I've heard my mother and my Cousin Eunice say that even petunias, if they are white, and planted very nicely along a formal walk, are really classed as silk flowers. . . .

"No dignified house," Lillibelle added, quite sternly, "should have any truck with anything except silk flowers—except, as I said, in the morning garden."

"And which are the tweeds?"

"Well, the laurels, of course, and the chrysanthemums. The black-eyed Susans and the goldenrod . . . all sixty kinds . . . and asters . . . all these are tweed and don't rightly belong anywhere except along a bridle path or in the woods. Salvia is a tweed flower, and all the berries, except the mistletoe, and that's in a class by itself."

Then her eye swept fondly across her own garden . . . and it was as though she were running down the Table of Contents of a private book of summers.

"'Course, all flowers are beautiful, just as all people are nice, and worth-while in their own place. But they're always better just where they belong . . ."

"People or flowers?" I asked mischievously.

"Both," she said.

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

Mirror of World Opinion

More Social Experimentation?

Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, again tells a congressional committee that our social welfare program should be broadened. We should, he said, have health insurance, pensions for the totally and permanently disabled and a new scheme of Federal participation in State welfare programs. . . .

The reaction of most people to these suggestions will be simple and immediate. They will feel that, with the country confronted with staggering costs for defense, this is not the time to consider any such broadening of our welfare program. Doing the things Mr. Altmeyer suggests would mean new hundreds of millions of dollars of Federal cost.

A few will go farther. In the health insurance matter, they will point to the difficulty of framing a simple yet fraud-proof health insurance law for one thing, and the difficulty of financing it for another.

Why fuss at this time with so controversial, so difficult a problem as health insurance, a problem which no country has yet met satisfactorily?—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Short-Cut to Russian Oil

By Edmund Stevens

The Soviet naval base of Nikolaev, captured by the Nazis on the southern fringe of their Ukrainian thrust, may prove the starting point for a Nazi shortcut to the Caucasian oilfields. The mainland route to the oil region is long and circuitous. It involves a detour around the northern arm of the Sea of Azov and the crossing of two major rivers, the Dnieper and the Don, while beyond the latter the Germans would still have to negotiate the peaks of the Caucasus.

The alternative shorter route is via the Crimean peninsula, which closes the southern end of the sea of Azov and provides a sort of natural pier, jutting out into the Black Sea for nearly one-third of the total way to the South Caucasus, in a direct line whose distance would be a fraction of the cumbersome mainland route.

From Crimea the next lap of the Nazis would be across this intervening stretch of Black Sea with the object of establishing a bridgehead on the South Caucasian coast somewhere between Gagry and Batum, Black Sea terminus of the Baku pipeline.

All this presupposes establishment of complete German control of the Black Sea as well as of the air above it. Hitherto German seapower in this area has been negligible, restricted to a few Rumanian and Bulgarian craft of ancient vintage and a score of submarines, shipped overland in parts and assembled at Constanza.

* * *

In the absence of serious enemy surface opposition, the Soviets did not require much of a fleet in the Black Sea to control its waters. In fact the Soviet units in the area at the outset of the conflict, except for submarines and a dozen new 1800-ton destroyers, were mostly obsolete Czarist craft, highly vulnerable to air attack. The bulk of the new Soviet Black Sea fleet was still under construction.

That is why the fall of Nikolaev, aside from its strategic importance to the future prosecution of the war, is a telling blow to Soviet seapower, and may conversely prove of great material value to the Germans.

In the big Nikolaev shipyards, at the confluence of the Bug and Ingul Rivers, work was still going on up to the very last on the construction of an important share of the Soviets' ambitious naval program—the program which, in the words of Navy Commissar Kuznetsoff, was to double Soviet tonnage by 1942 as compared with 1940.

Scores of vessels, ranging in size from mine trawlers to at least one battleship in the 35,000-ton class with nine 16-inch guns and Bethlehem steel plating, were in the yards in various stages of completion at the time of the German advance.

It is problematical whether the Russians succeeded in totally destroying all this construction. Armor plating does not burn. This hypothesis seems borne out by the German high command communiqué that a 35,000-ton battleship, a 10,000-ton cruiser, four destroyers, and two submarines, all presumably uncompleted, fell into their hands.

* * *

Once the Germans have consolidated their position in the Nikolaev area, their next step, assuming they intend to try the short-cut route to the Transcaucasian oilfields, would be to invade the Crimea. The method of invasion would probably follow the pattern of the Crete campaign, with parachutists and air-borne troops playing a decisive part. The issue would depend on airpower.

Loss of the Crimea would further deprive the Soviets of their two principal remaining naval bases of Sebastopol and Kerch, this would bottle up the remnants of the Black Sea fleet in the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea would then become to all intents and purposes a German lake.

Meanwhile from Crimean bases the Luftwaffe could command the airways, unless the Allies developed sudden unexpected airpower in that area.

The stage would then be set for the next step, establishment of the Southern Caucasus bridgehead. Besides the Crimea, transports for such an expedition could make use of six Black Sea ports in German-occupied territory, each with its own loading facilities and rail connections. This would avoid heavy concentrations of men and matériel at any single point and save precious Nazi motor oil.

Aid to the British Eastern Mediterranean squadron would be ruled out by the virtual certainty that neutral Turkey would never involve herself in war with Germany by opening the Dardanelles to the British navy and by the tactical difficulties of traversing the German-commanded Aegean Sea.

The answer to this latest Nazi threat must be determined action to secure Allied ascendancy in Iran—backdoor to the Caucasus.

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